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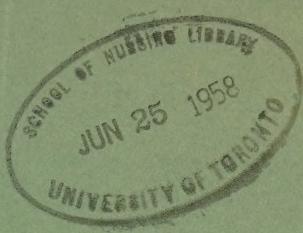
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Government
Publications

CANADA



from sea to sea



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SPRING



Springtime in the Rockies, Alberta.

Autumn in Northern Ontario.





Winter Scene

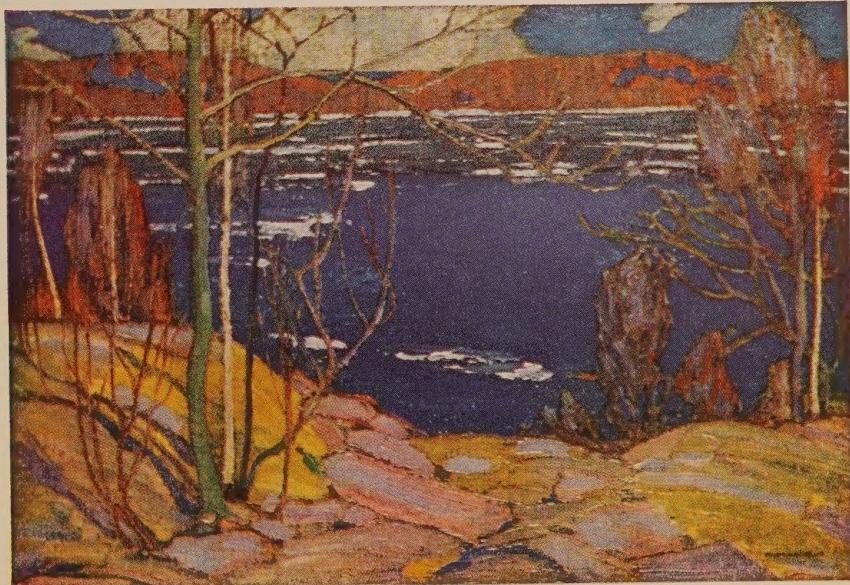
Summer in Percé, Quebec.





J. W. Morrice (1865-1924)—“The Ferry, Quebec”.

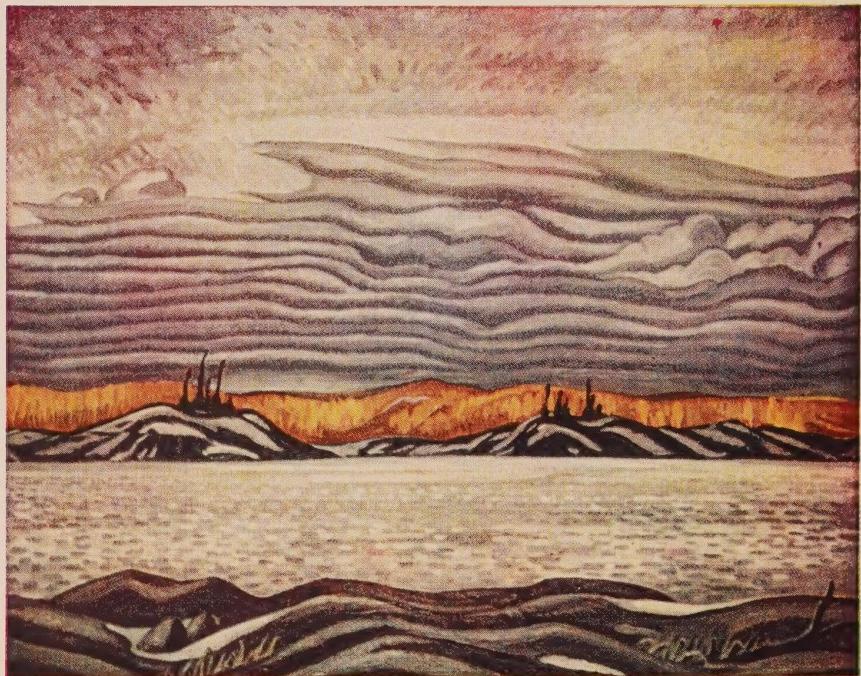
Tom Thomson (1877-1917)—“Spring Ice”.





Clarence A. Gagnon (1881-1942)—"Village in the Laurentians".

A. Y. Jackson—"Algoma, November".





CANADA TODAY

Land, climate and people are generally recognized as the chief elements in the making of a nation. What the people do with the land and its resources, helped or hindered by climate, makes the country's economic history. How they organize their united strength for freedom and security makes their political history. Social and cultural development can be measured by the extent to which people master their environment and build on the traditions they have inherited.

The development of Canada has been made the more difficult by the exceptional diversity and variety to be found in all three elements: people, land and climate. It is against this background that an attempt has been made in the following pages to indicate—necessarily in outline only—the political, economic, social and cultural achievements of Canadians up to the present time.

In three and a half decades encompassing two world wars, in which Canada has participated fully, the young nation has matured quickly. Canada is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, a North American state, and a member of the United Nations; and the contribution of Canadian representatives to the betterment of world affairs has become a significant one.

But the length and breadth of Canada are not easily compressed into a short booklet. Sources of further information have therefore been indicated by including a bibliography and a list of Canadian representatives abroad.

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ISSUED BY
THE DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, CANADA, APRIL, 1950

The first edition of "Canada from Sea to Sea" was published in March 1947. This second edition contains substantial textual revisions in the light of recent events and is illustrated with a completely new set of photographs and maps.



Farm lands in the interior of British Columbia.

THE LAND

Canada encompasses a huge territory. It is the largest country in the Western Hemisphere, and third in size among the nations of the world. Canada covers almost half a continent, and includes the northern archipelago which extends practically to the Pole. The total area—more than 3,800,000 square miles (9,842,000 square kilometers)—is slightly larger than that of all Europe.

St. John's on the Atlantic coast of Canada is closer to Antwerp than it is to Vancouver on the Pacific coast. From east to west the boundary with the United States is almost 4,000 miles (6,440 kilometers) in length. From north to south Canada extends nearly 3,000 miles (4,830 kilometers) from the polar regions to the latitude of the Mediterranean.

The greater part of this immense northern Territory is sparsely inhabited. Not area alone, but chiefly soil and climate govern settlement. It is roughly the southern quarter of Canada which is at present capable of supporting a stable population. While certain important productive activities extend far northward, all areas of



A farm in the Ottawa Valley, Ontario.

dense population lie within 200 miles (322 kilometers) of the southern border.

Politically, Canada is divided into ten provinces and two territories. These (with their capitals) may be grouped as follows:

The Maritime Provinces, on the Atlantic seaboard: Nova Scotia (Halifax), New Brunswick (Fredericton), Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown), and Newfoundland (St. John's).

The Central Provinces, extending northward from the Great Lakes basin: Quebec (Quebec City) and Ontario (Toronto).

The Prairie Provinces, spanning the western prairies: Manitoba (Winnipeg), Saskatchewan (Regina), and Alberta (Edmonton).

British Columbia (Victoria), a province which includes the entire Pacific seaboard, almost the whole of the Western mountain system, and the islands along the coast.

The Yukon and Northwest Territories north of the provinces.

But the land falls naturally into seven geographical areas: the Maritime Region, the St. Lawrence Lowlands, the Precambrian Shield, the Great Central Plain, the mountainous Cordilleran Region along the Pacific Coast, the Arctic Archipelago, and the Hudson Bay Lowland.

Canada's four most easterly provinces—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland—have in common a population largely of British Isles stock and a climate and economy significantly affected by the Atlantic Ocean.

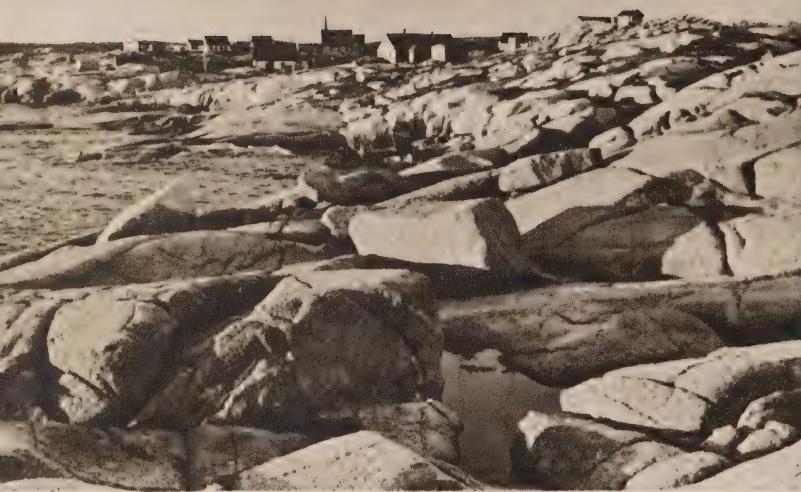
Newfoundland lies across the Gulf of St. Lawrence and is the most easterly part of Canada; the area of the island is 42,700 square miles. That part of the province known as Labrador, an area of 110,000 square miles, is on the mainland to the northeast of the province of Quebec. The total area of the province is therefore 152,700 square miles (395,493 square kilometers).

The climate of Newfoundland is moist and cool with no extremes of temperature, and the harbour of St. John's is open to shipping throughout the winter. The people live mostly on the

The Maritime Region

Pouch Cove, Newfoundland.





Peggy's Cove on Nova Scotia's Atlantic shore.

coast, and fishing is the major industry; pulp and paper manufacture and mining are also important in the island's economy. Surveys of Labrador's iron ore deposits point to great future developments. The province's numerous rivers supply ample water-power, and the rugged beauty of the land, its well-stocked salmon rivers, and fine handicrafts offer many attractions to visitors.

The contour of the other three Atlantic provinces is determined by the northern extension of the Appalachian Mountains which juts up into Canada from the United States. The land is hilly, marked with low ridges and valleys, and not uniformly fertile except in Prince Edward Island, which has an area of 2,184 square miles (5,656 square kilometers). Because of the importance of agriculture to the island, it is sometimes known as the "Garden Province"; but the resources of the sea have been utilized as well, and the lobster industry especially is a flourishing one.

More than half of Nova Scotia's 21,068 square miles (54,564 square kilometers) is suitable for agriculture, and the apples of the Annapolis Valley in the southwestern part of the province are widely known.

New Brunswick is the eighth largest province, with an area of 27,985 square miles (72,480 square kilometers) but since more than 22,000 square miles of this is forest land, the province stands fourth in the value of its forest products. This wooded land is watered by rivers abounding in salmon, a fact which enhances New Brunswick's attractiveness to sportsmen and tourists.

The climate of the maritime region is dominated by two ocean

currents—the cold Labrador Current carrying icebergs out of the Arctic and the warm Gulf Stream flowing north from the Gulf of Mexico. Meeting off the Gulf of St. Lawrence, these ocean currents produce heavy winter fogs. The Labrador Current keeps the northern coastal waters ideally cool for fish and also provides an abundant food supply for them. The warm Gulf Stream produces favourable conditions for the cultivation of mixed farming and apple-growing in the southern part of the region.

Projecting off the eastern coast is one of the largest continental shelves in the world—a vast area of shallow waters part of which is known as the Grand Banks. Cod, halibut, herring, salmon, mackerel and lobster abound on these rich fishing banks.

The most important minerals in the region are Newfoundland's iron and Nova Scotia's coal. Extending out for miles under the sea from the rocky coast of Cape Breton Island are the coal seams of the Glace Bay region. Other fields are found in the regions of New Glasgow and Springhill on the mainland.

There are five excellent harbours on Canada's Atlantic Coast: Halifax, Saint John, Sydney and North Sydney on Cape Breton Island, and St. John's, Newfoundland. These are open the year around, whereas the St. Lawrence ports are icebound in winter.

A potato farm in the Upper Saint John Valley, New Brunswick.





Maple sugar time in Quebec Province.

The St. Lawrence Lowlands

The St. Lawrence River, draining the five Great Lakes—Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario—provides a great natural waterway leading into the heart of the continent. There is deep water navigation for more than 800 miles (1,288 kilometers) inland to the port of Montreal from the Strait of Belle Isle at the northern entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The river and the lower lakes are flanked by the region known as the St. Lawrence Lowlands, which extends in Canada westward from the city of Quebec to Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, including the triangle of southern Ontario lying between the lower lakes and the Ottawa Valley.

This region of southern Quebec and Ontario consists of a gently sloping plain of highly fertile land. The climate is relatively moderate owing to the influence of the Great Lakes. In the southern portion it is warm enough for the cultivation of such crops as peaches, tobacco and grapes.

Between Montreal and the entrance to Lake Ontario at

Kingston the great rapids of the St. Lawrence, which constitute a spectacular barrier to inland shipping, have been by-passed by locks and canals. The Welland canal provides the channel for shipping past the broad Niagara Falls—a drop of 160 feet between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario.

The St. Lawrence Lowlands are the heart of Canada. More than half of Canada's people make their homes in this region of fertile farms and orchards and thriving industrial and commercial centres. Here are found Montreal and Toronto, the largest cities in Canada, each with a population of over one million; Ottawa, the nation's capital; and two-score other cities.

Encircling Hudson Bay in a giant horseshoe is the vast Precambrian or Laurentian Shield. A plateau-like region, seldom more than 2,000 feet above sea-level, it extends from the Atlantic coast of Labrador westward to Lake Winnipeg, where its contour sweeps northward past Great Bear Lake to the Arctic Ocean. The prehistoric withdrawal of glaciers and the erosion of ages have produced this expanse of rounded hills, forest, and rock, with thousands of lakes, rivers and bogs (muskeg).

Rich deposits of mineral ore, including iron, gold, silver, nickel, copper, platinum, cobalt and uranium lie within its ancient rocks. There are great stands of timber; and these forest resources of spruce and pine are admirably suited for the production of lumber, pulp and paper.

The Precambrian Shield

Typical farming country near Charlottetown, P.E.I.



The Precambrian Shield is drained by many swift-flowing rivers: the Saguenay, the St. Maurice, and the Ottawa flowing southwards into the St. Lawrence; the Moose, Albany, Nelson and Churchill flowing into Hudson Bay; and thousands of other rivers, great and small. Numerous waterfalls provide a wealth of potential hydro-electric power undergoing progressive development.

During the past three centuries the wild regions of the Precambrian Shield have provided one of the world's chief sources of luxury fur—beaver, otter, fisher, muskrat, fox, mink, ermine, marten and lynx. The maze of rivers and lakes enables trappers to go far into the wilds by canoe.

With the exception of the arable Clay Belt in northern Ontario and Quebec, little of the Precambrian Shield is well adapted for agriculture. The climate is rigorous. In spite of its great resources, the adverse factors of soil and climate have limited the population of this region.

The Great Central Plain

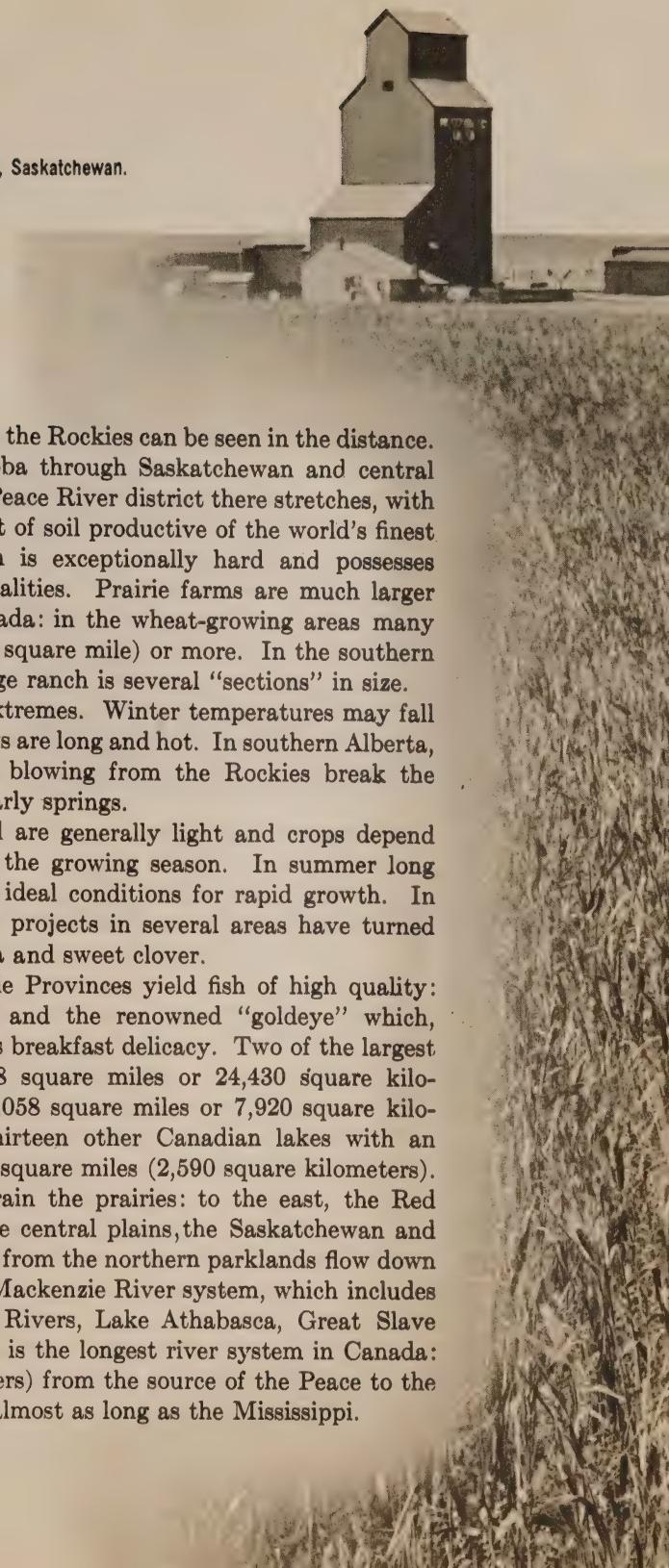
Extending westward from the edge of the Precambrian Shield to the Rockies are the broad meadow lands of the Great Central Plain which covers a large part of the three Prairie Provinces. This area is largely treeless in the south, but its soil and climate are favourable for agriculture.

Although the Prairie Provinces give the impression of being flat, in reality the ground rises gently from east to west: from an elevation of less than 800 feet above sea level at Winnipeg to

Cattle round-up in the Valley of the Milk River, Alberta.



Field of wheat and country elevators, Saskatchewan.



3,500 feet at Calgary where the Rockies can be seen in the distance.

From southern Manitoba through Saskatchewan and central Alberta northward to the Peace River district there stretches, with but one break, a broad belt of soil productive of the world's finest high-protein wheat, which is exceptionally hard and possesses excellent bread-making qualities. Prairie farms are much larger than those in eastern Canada: in the wheat-growing areas many cover a full "section" (one square mile) or more. In the southern grazing districts the average ranch is several "sections" in size.

The climate tends to extremes. Winter temperatures may fall far below zero; summer days are long and hot. In southern Alberta, the warm Chinook winds blowing from the Rockies break the winter cold and produce early springs.

Both snow and rainfall are generally light and crops depend largely upon rains during the growing season. In summer long hours of sunshine provide ideal conditions for rapid growth. In the "dry belts", irrigation projects in several areas have turned the fields green with alfalfa and sweet clover.

The lakes of the Prairie Provinces yield fish of high quality: whitefish, pickerel, trout, and the renowned "goldeye" which, lightly smoked, is a famous breakfast delicacy. Two of the largest lakes are Winnipeg (9,398 square miles or 24,430 square kilometers) and Athabasca (3,058 square miles or 7,920 square kilometers), and there are thirteen other Canadian lakes with an area of over one thousand square miles (2,590 square kilometers).

Great river systems drain the prairies: to the east, the Red and the Assiniboine; in the central plains, the Saskatchewan and its tributaries. The waters from the northern parklands flow down to the Arctic through the Mackenzie River system, which includes the Peace and Athabasca Rivers, Lake Athabasca, Great Slave and Great Bear Lakes. It is the longest river system in Canada: 2,500 miles (4,025 kilometers) from the source of the Peace to the mouth of the Mackenzie, almost as long as the Mississippi.



The Yukon River near Dawson City.

Mineral wealth is also found in this region. Extensive radium and uranium deposits are found on the shores of Great Bear Lake, and in Northern Saskatchewan. Along the Athabasca valley are sands impregnated with petroleum. In southern and central Alberta large deposits of oil, coal, and natural gas are being worked.

But the characteristic aspect of the prairie provinces is still determined by the stretch of farmlands to the horizon, their grain golden in the late summer, and the outline of the grain elevators against the sky.

The Mountain Region and Pacific Coast

The western mountain system extends over most of British Columbia, the Yukon, and part of Alberta. Mount Logan, in the Yukon Territory, towers to a height of 19,850 feet; Mount Robson, in British Columbia, to 12,972 feet. In all, 74 summits are more than 11,000 feet high; over 600 reach heights of 6,000 feet or more.

The Rocky Mountain chain proper is not much more than 70 miles (112 kilometers) wide. The Columbia River Valley separates the Rockies from the central ranges further west which include

the Selkirks, the Caribou Range and the Purcells. Far to the north on the borders of British Columbia and the Yukon, lies the St. Elias Range. Deposits of gold, copper, silver and lead occur in many places.

West of the Selkirks lie the fruit orchards of the Okanagan district in a dry belt made fertile by irrigation. The Coast Range parallels the Pacific. Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte Islands are visible evidence of another partly submerged mountain system.

The warm Japanese Current off the coast produces a mild climate. The ocean winds drop most of their moisture in the coastal regions with the result that forests and gardens are almost tropically luxuriant. There are heavy rains in the fall and winter, with fog along the coast and deep snow in the mountains. The summers are usually bright and clear. The climate of the interior, although winter and summer extremes of temperature are experienced, is characterized by open skies, brilliant sunshine, and

The gold-mining town of Yellowknife on Great Slave Lake, N.W.T., latitude 62° 30' north.



bracing air; the annual precipitation of moisture is only a fraction of that of the Coastal region.

The most important timber is the Douglas fir, abundant because of the mild climate and heavy rainfall of Vancouver Island and the lower mainland. It grows in dense stands and often attains a height of 300 feet and a diameter of 10 feet. There are also great stands of cedar, spruce, pine and hemlock.

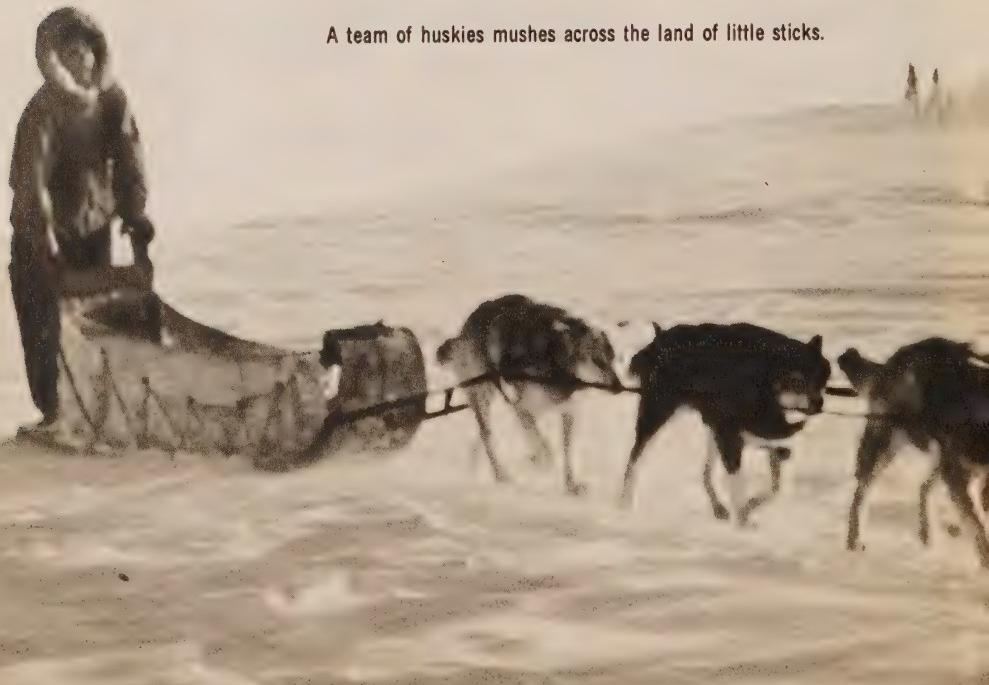
All along the west coast the sea comes in to meet the mountains, with long narrow inlets extending into the precipitous shores. The length of this heavily indented coastline is nearly seven thousand miles. Off-shore the waters teem with halibut, herring and salmon. The most important commercial fish are the salmon which hatch in fresh water, live to maturity in the open sea, but return to their native streams inland to spawn. During the spawning season the Fraser and other coastal rivers gleam with the crowding salmon as they struggle upstream to lay their eggs.

The broad flats of the Fraser valley provide fertile soil for numerous dairy, truck, and poultry farms. In the dry lands of the interior plateau there is excellent range country.

The Arctic Archipelago and the Hudson Bay Lowland

The Arctic Archipelago comprises the vast agglomeration of islands stretching from the Arctic Coast of the continent to the North Pole. To their area of more than 500,000 square miles (1,295,000 square kilometers) modern scientific methods of exploration and research are now beginning to be applied.

A team of huskies mushes across the land of little sticks.



The Spirit of the Land

The Hudson Bay Lowland is the seventh distinctive physiographic division of Canada. It is an 800 mile (1,284 kilometer) border of tidal inlet, swampland and forest on the west side of Hudson Bay, with a width of from 100 to 200 miles (161 to 322 kilometers); the gradient up from sea-level of these "barren lands" is scarcely perceptible.

Such, in brief outline, are the physical components of Canada's broad territory. Abundant and varied natural resources are found in every region. There are more than 500,000 square miles (1,295,000 square kilometers) of fertile land; great stands of timber in more than 1,000,000 square miles (2,590,000 square kilometers) of forest; extensive mineral deposits, including gold, radium and the world's greatest sources of nickel and asbestos; almost limitless supplies of hydro-electric power; about one third of the fresh water in the world; extensive marine and inland fisheries.

Apart from this material wealth which the land of Canada contains, its varied appearance is constantly interesting and appealing. The Canadian Rockies present glorious views of snow-capped peaks and glaciers, mountain lakes, deep valleys, and dense forests. Farther east unfold the broad expanses of the prairies and the forestlands and waters of the Lake of the Woods region. Still more imposing is the grandeur of the Great Lakes; in their eastern reaches appear the green and rock-set islands of Georgian Bay and the Upper St. Lawrence. Then the rolling,





wooded river-valleys of Ontario and Quebec and the rounded slopes of the Laurentians form the contours of the land, while forests, streams, and coastal inlets characterize the Maritimes and Newfoundland.

Twenty-six national parks across the country preserve regions of outstanding natural beauty and historic interest. In the larger parks of Western Canada buffalo, caribou, elk and deer are no longer in danger of extinction. Many eastern parks are also wild life sanctuaries.

There is a wealth of game in the wooded and unsettled regions of each province; moose, deer, bear and smaller animals. The wild

Skiers below Diamond Head Mountain, Garibaldi Park, B.C.

geese and ducks wheel their squadrons northward in spring and south again with the approach of autumn frosts. Grouse abound in the woods from coast to coast. Prairie chicken, pheasants and Hungarian partridge nest on the open prairies. The lakes breed countless waterfowl and fish.

In the wooded areas of the land east of the prairies, the splendour of the Canadian landscape is perhaps most striking during the fall of the year, especially during "Indian summer"—an autumn afterglow of delightful warm weather. There is generally an almost complete absence of wind; the days are mild and hazy, the nights cool and crisp. The foliage of the maple, birch, sumach, and oak, touched by the first frosts, displays brilliant new colours, blends of orange, gold, scarlet, maroon, and green. Soon the leaves fall to the ground and presently the white snow covers the land—snow calm and level, or piled into drifts by the winds of early winter.

The natural heritage of Canada is still in the stage of discovery and development. The original inhabitants of this territory, the Indians and Eskimos, led primitive lives and lacked the techniques necessary to make the land yield up its riches. It remained for newcomers from Europe to tap the treasures hidden in the soil, forest and rock of Canada: to take up the tremendous challenge of the Canadian land; to overcome its vast geographic barriers; to span its distances.

In the Purcell Range near Golden, B.C.



THE PEOPLE

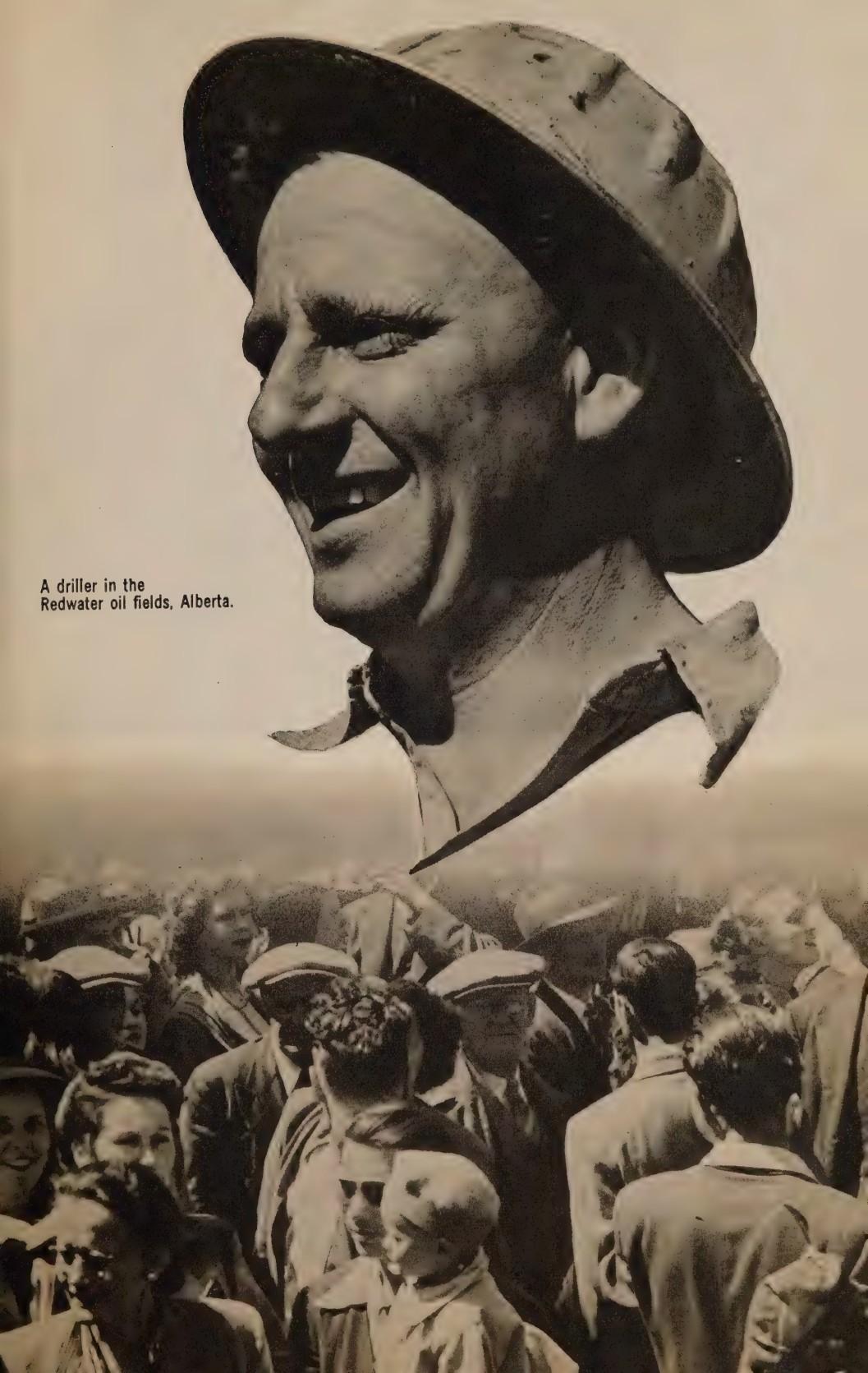
Canada's population of more than thirteen and one half millions can be roughly divided into three main groups, all of European origin. English and French, the two official languages of Canada, indicate the largest of these. The third is a composite group of other European peoples.

Persons of British stock account for slightly less than one-half of the total population. Included in this group are the descendants of immigrants from the British Isles, of the United Empire Loyalists who migrated to Canada after the American Revolution, and more recent settlers from the United States and the United Kingdom. Canadians of British origin are spread out across the country but are somewhat more concentrated in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario, and British Columbia.

Over thirty per cent of the population are Canadians of French stock. They have almost all sprung from the French colonists who remained in Canada when it came under British rule in 1763. Although over a million of them now live in other parts of Canada, most of them are in the province of Quebec. Here they have retained a distinct way of life which is guaranteed and respected by the nature of the Canadian federation. The French element of the Canadian people continues to maintain a high degree of homogeneity and cohesion.

The third segment of the population came to Canada largely with the wave of settlement which swept over the West during the first two decades of the twentieth century. Immigration declined in the period between the wars, but has increased sharply since 1945. Between September 1945 and July 1949, 331,358 immigrants came to Canada. Several special groups have been admitted such as 4,500 Polish ex-servicemen and 2,000 Jewish orphans from the





A driller in the
Redwater oil fields, Alberta.



A citizen of the future.

camps of Europe. In the settlement of displaced persons, Canada has taken an important part; some 87,000 people had been received up to November, 1949. Today, people of Ukrainian, Scandinavian, German, Dutch, and Polish origin make up nearly one-fifth of the Canadian population. They are concentrated mainly in the Prairie Provinces. Although quick to adopt Canadian habits, members of this group also retain much of their cultural heritage: in Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, newspapers are published in 23 different languages.

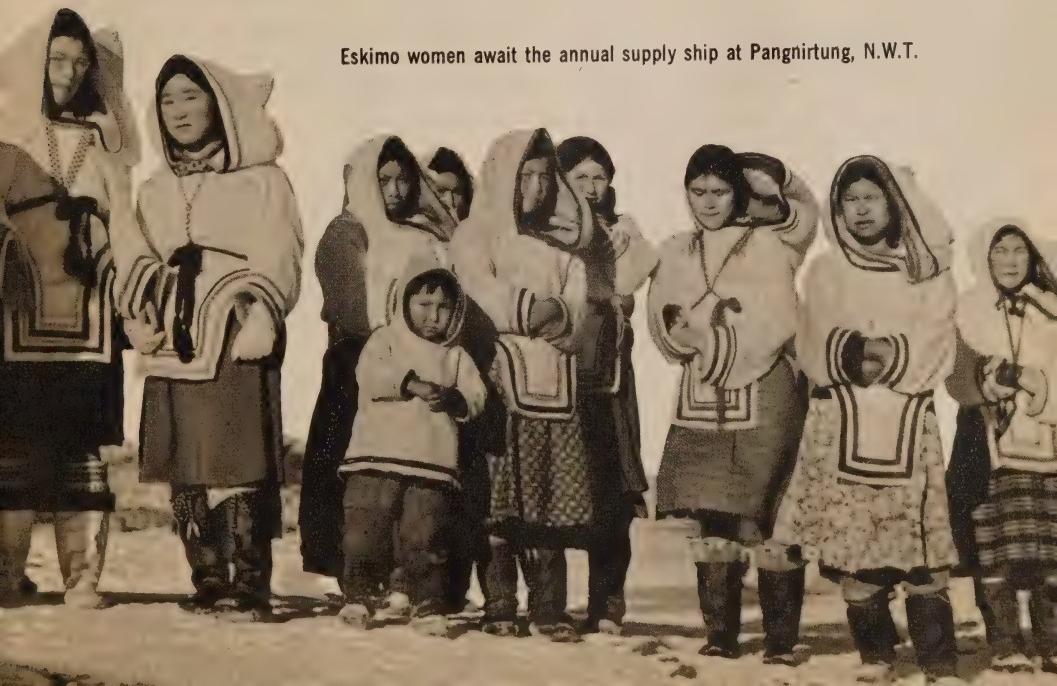
In religion too, Canadian life is characterized by the same diversity. About forty per cent of the population are Roman Catholics. Canadians of French stock constitute close to two-thirds of these. The second largest religious group is the United Church of Canada (formed in 1925 by the union of Canadian Methodists, Congregationalists, and some Presbyterians), and the third, the Church of England in Canada. In point of numbers, continuing Presbyterians, Baptists and Lutherans rank next.

Numerous other faiths, including Jewish, Greek-Orthodox,



Cow-boys repair a saddle in the bunkhouse of a British Columbia ranch.

and Mormon, are found across the country. A few sects, the Hutterites, Mennonites, and Doukhobors, who came to Canada in order to escape religious persecution, have settled in separate communities for the stricter observance of their faith.



Eskimo women await the annual supply ship at Pangnirtung, N.W.T.



Fathers of Confederation, from the painting by Robert Harris.

GROWTH OF THE NATION

The story of Canada begins nearly 1,000 years ago—with a storm at sea. Leif Ericson, a Norseman sailing from Norway to Greenland, was blown wide of his course and sighted the Canadian coast. Various Norse colonies were established on the mainland during the next three centuries, but disappeared entirely in the fourteenth century, when the existence of the continent became legendary.

Following the quest of Columbus for a western route to the markets of the Orient, John Cabot, sailing from Bristol in 1497, sighted Newfoundland and possibly Cape Breton Island, and claimed the territory for England. His glowing report, that "the sea is covered with fishes which were caught not only with the net but in baskets," brought the fishing fleets of Europe to the rich cod-banks lying off the east coast.

New France

Jacques Cartier, a Breton explorer, founded new France in 1534 with the planting of a cross at Gaspé Harbour. Cartier also discovered the great northern gateway to the continent—the St. Lawrence River. Barter with the native Indians laid the foundation for a fur trade that became immensely important and profitable to France.

The first permanent French settlements were founded by Samuel de Champlain, explorer and trader, in 1604. The earliest was Port Royal in what is now Nova Scotia. Later, on a site commanding the passage up the St. Lawrence, Quebec was founded in 1608. Although only eight of the original settlers survived the first winter, the colony remained, and Quebec became the base for French expansion in North America.

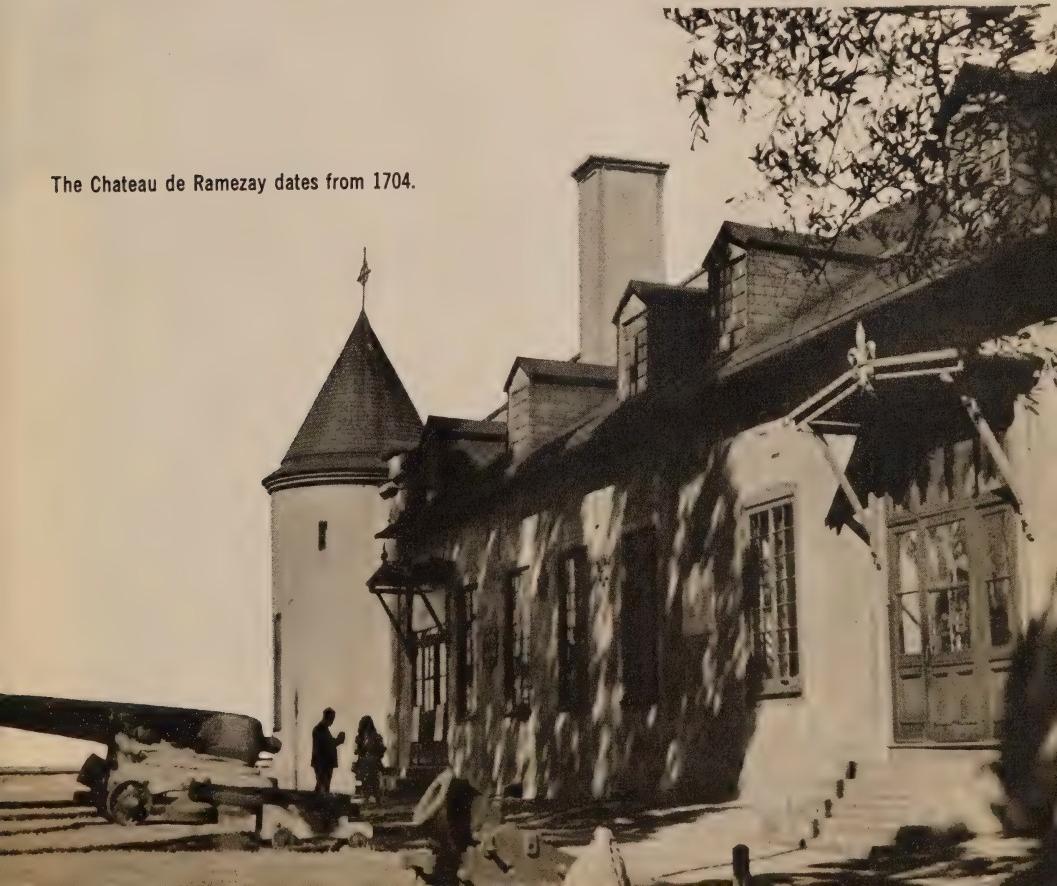
During the next twenty-five years, Champlain continued his exploration of the hinterland in a vain search for a northwest passage to Asia. He reached Georgian Bay and the country of the Huron Indians, with whom he established friendship, and the French became allies of the Hurons against their enemy, the Iroquois.

Settlement advanced slowly from Quebec. Trois Rivières was founded in 1634, and Montreal in 1642. A fresh outbreak of war between the Iroquois and the Hurons seriously involved the French settlements, which were dependent on their fur trade with the Hurons. The Hurons were massacred and the economic basis of the colony crumbled.

The Jesuit missions, key outposts of French influence, were in ashes throughout Huronia; many missionary fathers, including the saintly Brébeuf, were cruelly martyred. Montreal, Trois Rivières, and Quebec itself were menaced by the attacking Iroquois. New France fought for its life.

This perilous situation was met with a new colonial policy for Canada introduced by Colbert, the brilliant First Minister of Louis XIV. Royal Government was established in the colony in 1663, ending the rule of chartered fur trading companies. Vigorous

The Chateau de Ramezay dates from 1704.



military aid from France, coupled with skilful diplomacy, brought peace with the Iroquois and won back the Acadian (Nova Scotian) settlements, which had fallen into the hands of the English attacking from the south. But in 1710 Port Royal was again captured by the English, and, when nearly six decades of Anglo-French fighting was nearing a climax, in 1755 the English found it necessary to expel the French Acadians from their settlements. This forced emigration was immortalized by the American poet Longfellow in his poem *Evangeline*.

Newfoundland, valued as a fishing station since early in the seventeenth century, did not escape the conflict. In 1662 the French built a fort at Placentia with the intention of occupying the whole island, but by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 the sovereignty of Newfoundland was secured finally to England, although certain fishery rights were reserved to French subjects.

The French régime in Canada lasted until 1760. Under Royal Government the colony was governed by a Sovereign Council, appointed by the King and guided by his instructions. The principal officers were the Governor, the Intendant, and the Bishop. The Governor was responsible for defence, the Intendant

Quebec City, showing the Citadel and Plains of Abraham.





Champlain's habitation at Port Royal, Nova Scotia (restored).

Monument at Quebec City to Samuel de Champlain, founder of New France.

for trade and administration, and the Bishop for spiritual welfare.

Despite conflicts of authority in the Sovereign Council, the system was successful. Settlement was speeded, land put under cultivation, and industries developed. The normal institutions of France began to be established in the colony. Under the administration of Jean Talon, the first Intendant, a vigorous policy of state-supported immigration more than doubled the population of the colony.

Royal Government, in addition to providing security for the growing farming community, permitted a rapid expansion of the fur trade, which was strenuously pushed into unexplored territory. By 1670 the French had reached James Bay in the north and Sault Ste. Marie in the west, at the entrance of Lake Superior. In the south, the Mississippi had been reached, and under La Salle its exploration was pushed to the Gulf of Mexico.

Meanwhile, the British had founded the Hudson's Bay Company in 1670 and were competing with the French fur trade from the North, and from New York and the colonies to the south.

The great struggle of the 18th century between France and Britain in Europe had its counterpart in North America with the fur trade as the prize. The French, however, continued to expand westward. During the 1730's, the hardy La Vérendrye and his sons established post after post across the prairies and reached the foothills of the Rockies.

Twenty years later Britain and France were bracing themselves for the final struggle. Quebec, the capital of the sprawling French possessions in America, became the pivot of the conflict; and two great generals, the French Montcalm and the British Wolfe, struggled for its possession.

Quebec was secured for the British in 1759 by the historic Battle of the Plains of Abraham. Both Montcalm and Wolfe died gallantly in action. Today a single monument honours them there—a symbol of mutual respect between the two races whose destinies in Canada were linked upon that field.

The French had opened the way for the development of a continent. The sixty thousand French colonists along the St. Lawrence had established their homes there, and notwithstanding the defeat of the French armies, remained in New France, determined, under British rule, to keep their institutions, their religion and their culture.

Fort Prince of Wales at Churchill on Hudson Bay, built by the British between 1733 and 1771.





St. John's, Newfoundland, from Signal Hill.

The Hundred Years to Confederation

In 1763 the Peace of Paris formally ended the war. After eleven years of provisional government, during which the pattern of life in Canada remained virtually unchanged, the Quebec Act was passed in 1774, giving the French traditions a new and permanent security. French civil law was maintained and the criminal law of England was introduced. The French semi-feudal system of land tenure was recognized. The Roman Catholic clergy were guaranteed continuance of "their accustomed dues and rights".

The American Revolution, by which the thirteen British colonies to the south eventually established their independence as the United States of America, began the following year. Overtures were made to Canada, especially to the French colonists, to join the revolt, but without result; Canada remained British.

The British connection was further strengthened by the immigration into Canada from the United States of forty thousand refugees who had remained loyal to Britain—the "United Empire Loyalists". Although many were unaccustomed to agriculture, they began to clear the forests and establish new settlements.

"Cessons nos luttes fratricides"—Wolfe-Montcalm monument, Quebec.





Part of the City of Halifax, Canada's greatest Atlantic seaport.

The desire of the "Loyalists" for representative government, shared by other immigrants who came in search of free land, was reflected in the Constitutional Act of 1791 which established popular assemblies. Canada was divided at the Ottawa River into two provinces, Upper and Lower Canada (roughly the present Ontario and Quebec), each with its elected legislature. Although the provincial Governors, with their appointed Executive Councils, still retained control, the first step toward democratic administration had been taken.

Meanwhile, in the west, exploration and the fur trade went forward together, stimulated by "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay" and, after 1763, by the North West Company, a partnership of Montreal fur-trading houses in competition with the Hudson's Bay Company. From Lake Athabasca, Alexander Mackenzie, associated with the North West Company, reached Great Slave Lake in 1789, and paddled north to the Arctic, down the great river now bearing his name. But he still sought the "Western sea". In 1793, travelling west up the Peace River, Mackenzie reached the Rockies and after a journey of "inexpressible toil" arrived on foot at the Pacific Coast. He was the first white man to span the breadth of Canada. Twenty years later Lord Selkirk established a small settlement in the Red River Valley near modern Winnipeg.

During the Napoleonic Wars in Europe, the demand for timber in England, which was cut off from the continental supply by

blockade, gave the North American provinces, especially the Maritimes and Quebec, a new industry—logging. Pine and spruce were soon to supplant fur in importance to the people of Canada. The ship-building industry also began to develop rapidly, chiefly in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Between 1815 and 1850 a second great wave of settlers came to Canada from the British Isles. Ireland, in the throes of the potato famine, was the greatest source of these immigrants. In all, approximately 800,000 arrived—more than double the total population of all the British colonies in North America in 1800.

In both Upper and Lower Canada during the early part of the nineteenth century, there was a growing resentment against the arbitrary conduct of provincial governors who often acted in direct opposition to the will of the elected assemblies. Actual revolt came in 1837. William Lyon Mackenzie, in Upper Canada, and Louis Joseph Papineau, in Lower Canada, led the uprisings. These were rapidly quelled but produced an historic result. John Lambton, Earl of Durham, was sent from England to investigate the administrative needs of the troubled colony.

Durham's report, presented to the British Parliament in 1839, recommended the granting of responsible government to the

Responsible Government

Montreal city and harbour from the air; in the background the Jacques Cartier Bridge over the St. Lawrence River.





Aerial view of down-town Toronto: Canada's second city.

colonies, the legislative union of Upper and Lower Canada, and the ultimate union of all British North America. The whole design of Canada's future political development was outlined in this report.

In 1840 the Act of Union partly implemented Durham's recommendations by joining Upper and Lower Canada. Although the new legislation did not specifically change the position of the appointed executive, the British Government soon did: the Governors of Canada were instructed to call to the Executive Council only those who had the confidence of the elected representatives of the people. Here lay the germ of responsible government.

Lord Elgin, the Governor in 1849, dealing with a highly controversial bill allowing reparations for property losses suffered during the rebellions, decided to endorse the policy of the elected majority and rejected the demands of the opposition that he refer the matter to the British Government. His decision was fully sustained by the Colonial Office in London. The principle of responsible government has never since been challenged in Canada. Nova Scotia, an older colony, had similarly gained responsible government in 1848.

The first real step toward a union of the British North American colonies was taken in 1864. The governments of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick called a meeting in Charlottetown to discuss the possibilities of a maritime federation. The two Canadas, united since the Act of Union, and inspired by the vision of a transcontinental Canada, asked and were granted permission to state their views before the conference.

The conference decided that, in the event of confederation, Canada's system of government would be patterned upon the British model with an elected House of Commons and an appointed Senate. At a second meeting of the colonies, at Quebec City later in the same year, final resolutions recommending a federal union were drafted. The design for a central federal government and provincial governments was outlined, and their respective powers and duties defined. The federal plan was then taken back to the colonies for discussion, and all except Prince Edward Island approved federation.

Canada, a federation of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec, came into being in 1867, with the adoption at London of the British North America Act based on the decisions taken by the provinces at these meetings. Canada, following the British concept of government, was to have a sovereign parliament and responsible Cabinet government, "with a constitution similar in

Portage Avenue, Winnipeg: "widest main street in the world".



principle to that of the United Kingdom", based upon the rule of law. The federal plan was designed to meet the problems imposed by Canadian ethnic and geographic divisions. This apparent autonomy did not extend, however, to Canada's management of its relations with other nations: external affairs were still controlled by the government of the United Kingdom.

Canada expanded rapidly in size. The vast territory of the north-west was acquired by purchase from the Hudson's Bay Company in 1869. (The three Prairie Provinces were to be carved out of this territory: Manitoba in 1870, Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1905). In 1871, the Pacific colony entered Canada as the province of British Columbia. Prince Edward Island followed suit in 1873. In 1895 Canada acquired from Great Britain the Arctic regions of the North, and the geographic outline of the country was finally completed in 1949, when Newfoundland became Canada's tenth province.

The Emergence of a Sovereign Nation

Confederation made possible national development on a new scale. Completion of the first Canadian transcontinental railway,

Regina's new housing developments shade imperceptibly into Saskatchewan's bald prairie.





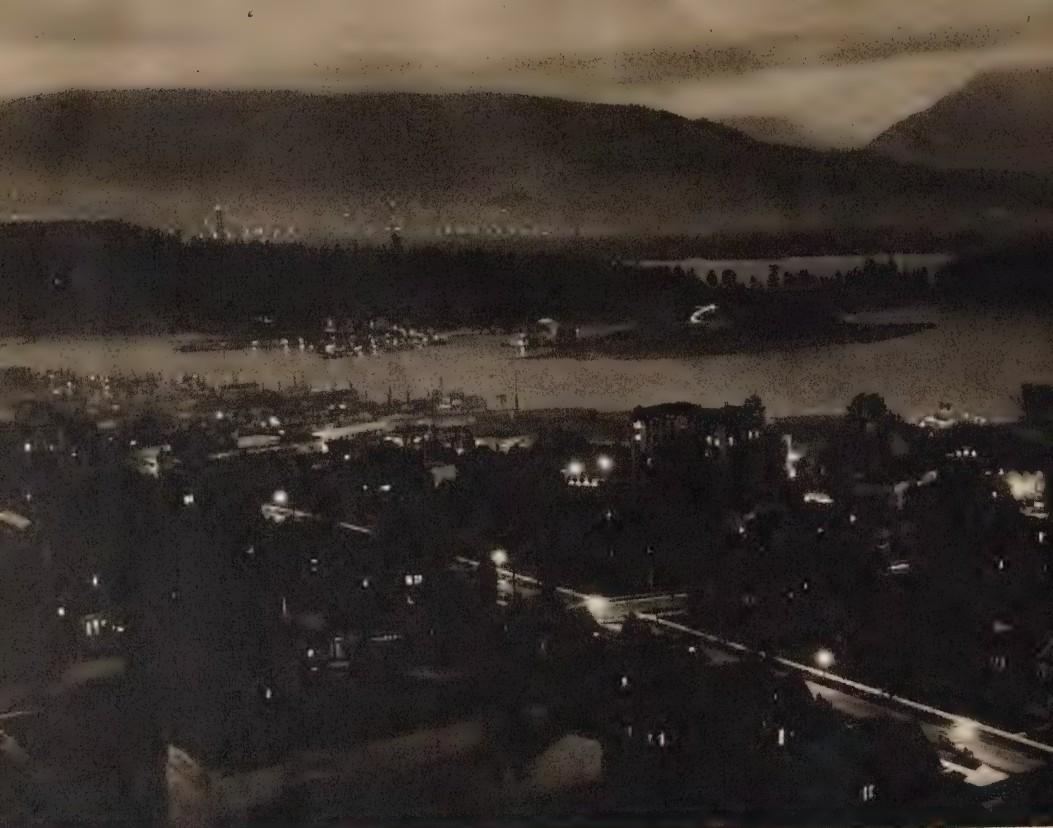
Edmonton, Alberta's capital city and centre of its oil boom.

the Canadian Pacific, in 1885 opened the way for rapid expansion.

At the time of Confederation the west still was largely frontier: there was a scattered population, chiefly concerned with manning the fur-trading posts. The railway brought a growing influx of agricultural settlers from eastern Canada, the British Isles and the United States; and at the turn of the century new settlers poured in from continental Europe. In the decade between 1901 and 1911, nearly two million immigrants were added to the country's population of about five millions.

The lumberjacks, shipwrights, and fishermen of Canada were being rapidly outnumbered by settlers tilling the broad farms of the prairies, producing a new Canadian staple—wheat. At the same time, protective tariff policies were adopted to foster the growing industrial economy.

Canada's first Prime Minister, Sir John A. Macdonald, by his "National Policy" of tariffs, transcontinental railways, and western settlement, set the economic and political pattern for an expanding nation. In addition, he first voiced the objective, later realized, of complete national autonomy within the framework of the British Commonwealth.



Dusk falls over Vancouver, Canada's great Pacific port.

By 1900, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, then Prime Minister, could proudly state: "I claim for Canada this: that in future Canada shall be at liberty to act or not to act . . . and that she shall reserve to herself the right to judge whether or not there is cause for her to act . . . in the plenitude, in the majesty of our colonial legislative independence."

When war broke out in 1914, Canada quickly supported the cause of the Allies. In four years Canada's Army increased two hundredfold and the battle record of that Army—at Ypres, on the Somme, at Amiens, at Passchendaele, Vimy Ridge, and in the final advance to Mons—became a legend. Industrial production was so developed that, in all, more than \$1 billion worth of war material was shipped from Canada.

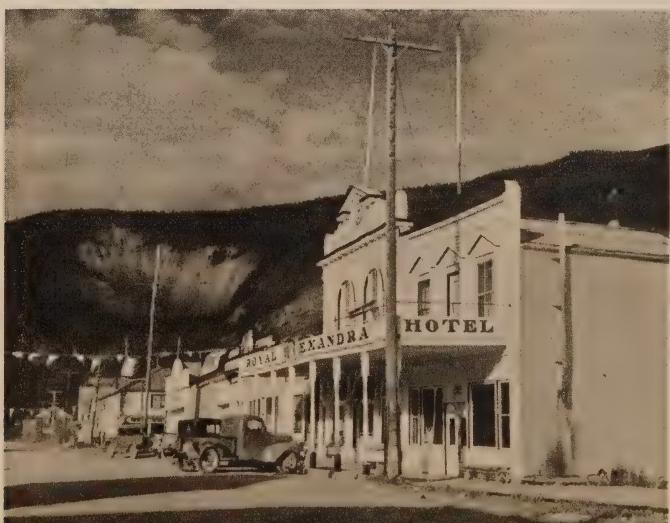
This outstanding contribution of Canada brought about significant constitutional consequences. The Canadian Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, signed the peace treaties on behalf of Canada as a sovereign power. Canada led the other British Dominions in the successful claim for individual membership in the League of Nations.

The new autonomy was formally defined at the Imperial Conference in 1926. With reference to Great Britain and the Dominions, it was stated:

"They are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

These principles were embodied in the Statute of Westminster, passed by the British Parliament in 1931, and it was in accordance with these principles that Canada participated in the Second World War as a completely independent and sovereign nation. War was declared by the United Kingdom on September 3, 1939. On September 10, a special session of the Canadian Parliament declared that a state of war existed between Canada and Nazi Germany. Ten months later war was declared on Italy and on December 7, 1941, a few hours after the attack on Pearl Harbour, Canada was officially at war with Japan.

A prodigious mobilization of Canadian resources and manpower followed. By the end of the war the personnel of the Royal Canadian Navy had increased from 1,700 to 95,000; between 1939 and 1945 the Army enlisted some 730,000 persons; the operational strength of the Royal Canadian Air Force in all theatres of war grew to over sixty squadrons and its total enlistment reached 206,350. Canada also developed, administered, and largely financed the Commonwealth Air Training Plan for the air forces of the Commonwealth countries; 131,553 aircrew, about 38 per cent of whom were pilots, were trained through this organization. More than 50,000 Canadian women enlisted in the three armed services. Canada's Merchant Navy increased in personnel from 1,460 to more than 8,000 in these six years. In all, over a million men and women—forty men out of every one hundred between



The main street
of Dawson City,
Yukon Territory.



The Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, seat of the Federal Government.

the ages of 18 and 45—enlisted in the Armed Services.

Canadian forces were among the first to attack Nazi Europe, at Dieppe; the participation of Canadians in the landings in Sicily was a notable prelude to their efforts throughout the Italian campaign; and Canadian men and ships found a worthy place in the great assault on the beaches of Normandy, and in the liberation of Northwestern Europe.

Industrial production kept pace with this extraordinary expansion of the armed services. Canada rose to second place among the exporting nations of the world, with four-fifths of its exports made up of war goods for the Allies, from mines, munitions plants, shipyards, and tank and aircraft factories. Under the

Mutual Aid Act of 1943, Canada made these war supplies available as an outright gift to any member of the United Nations who could use them against the enemy and had not the means of payment. Total contributions under Mutual Aid exceeded \$2,000 millions, and other similar grants brought the total value of Canada's wartime gifts to the Allies to approximately \$4,000 millions. Canada alone, of all the co-belligerents, did not participate in Lend-Lease: all materials received from the United States were paid for in cash. The total cost of the war to Canada was about \$19,000 millions.

Canada's efforts in the Second World War greatly enhanced its world prestige. Its international financial position was strengthened by a large reduction in its net external indebtedness, the versatility and vigour of its industry was demonstrated, and increasingly it began to assert the influence and to assume the responsibilities to which its growing power entitled it.

Canada is a federal state with a parliamentary system of government. Insofar as Canada has a written constitution, it is the British North America Act, and its subsequent amendments. The greater part of Canadian constitutional practice is, however, unwritten, and stems from historical precedent.

The distribution of legislative power, which determines the respective jurisdictions of the provincial and federal governments, is defined by the B.N.A. Act, and determined, in cases of doubt, by the courts. Matters concerning the country as a whole, such as defence, trade and commerce, banking, transportation, and external relations, are assigned to the jurisdiction of the federal government. Some matters such as property and civil

The Government of Canada

Prime Minister St. Laurent welcomes Newfoundland.

At his left: Secretary
of State Gordon Bradley;
former Prime Minister
Mackenzie King



rights, health, education, and municipal institutions, are assigned to the provincial governments.

The titular head of government in Canada is the King. His personal representative in Canada is the Governor General, appointed for a term of years, usually not exceeding five, upon the advice of the Canadian Prime Minister. The Governor General is no longer in any sense the representative of the British Government. In each province there is a Lieutenant-Governor, nominated by the federal government.

Canada's Parliament is composed of the Governor General, the appointed Senate and the elected House of Commons. Members of the House are elected from 262 constituencies, with representation in proportion to population, for a maximum term of five years. The House may, however, be dissolved at any time by the Governor General on the advice of the Prime Minister. Constitutional practice also requires that the government resign if at any time it loses the "confidence", or majority support, of the House; and an election usually follows.

The majority of the members are representatives of one of the national political parties. Two parties, Liberals and Conservatives (now Progressive Conservatives), have alternated in power since Confederation. Two newer national parties are now

The House of Commons awaits the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod as Parliament opens.





Justices of the Supreme Court of Canada.

also in the field: the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (C.C.F.) and the Social Credit party.

The government is formed by the party (or combination of parties) gaining the largest number of seats in the House of Commons. The leader of the majority party becomes the Prime Minister, and selects his executive, or Cabinet, from among his supporters in Parliament. In the elections of 1949, the Liberal party was returned to office, and its leader, Mr. Louis S. St. Laurent, is the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister and the Cabinet, all members of Parliament, are individually responsible to the electors of their respective constituencies and collectively responsible to the House of Commons. Cabinet members are assigned the responsibility for the various departments of government. The staffs of these departments are permanent civil servants.

The Senate consists of 102 members, appointed for life by the government. Senate representation is determined on a regional basis. There are twenty-four senators from each of Canada's

four principal territorial divisions—the Western Provinces, Ontario, Quebec, and the three older Maritime provinces—and six from the province of Newfoundland. The chief functions of the Senate, termed “that sober second thought in legislation” by Sir John A. Macdonald, are the careful study and criticism of legislation passed in the House of Commons. The Senate may also initiate legislation, with the exception of money bills. Every bill must be passed by both chambers before becoming law. In practice the Senate rarely utilizes its theoretical power of dissent.

The provincial legislatures, with the exception of Quebec, are made up of one elected chamber, which functions in a manner similar to the House of Commons. Quebec alone maintains an appointed Executive Council in addition to the elected Assembly, and Newfoundland has reserved the right to re-establish a Legislative Council. Municipal government in incorporated communities in Canada is administered by city or town councils, headed by mayors or reeves.

The administration of justice is carried out by the various federal, provincial, and municipal courts and, to some extent, by administrative boards. Judges, except those in municipal courts, are appointed for life by the federal government and may be removed from office only by the passage of a joint address by both houses of parliament.

The Criminal Code of Canada, an Act of the Canadian Parliament, is based largely on British criminal law. The province of Quebec has its own Civil Code, based to a large degree on the Code Napoléon. In the other provinces the law respecting persons and property is based on the Common Law of England. The Supreme Court is the final court of appeal in Canada.

A meeting of the City Council of Fredericton, New Brunswick.





School children prepare for a game of baseball.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Education

Education in Canada is democratic. It is modern in outlook; it has achieved a high standard of academic and technical studies; and it is marked by racial and religious tolerance. Ninety-seven per cent of Canadian adults are literate.

Since education is a provincial responsibility, there are, strictly speaking, eleven educational systems in Canada, including two (a French- and an English-language system) in Quebec. It is possible, however, to discern a number of features common to all. Interprovincial co-operation and the work of national educational associations are producing a growing uniformity of standards across the country, although Quebec's French-language system, serving one-quarter of Canada's youth, has an individuality that distinguishes it sharply from the others.

The Canadian educational system generally is based upon free public schools, maintained by provincial and municipal authorities. The first free schools were established after the Act of Union in 1841. Egerton Ryerson, the first superintendent of education in Upper Canada, was the outstanding leader in the



Children see free 16mm. films in the Public Library at Kingston, Ont.

movement which led to the provision of free public education.

Today, public schools are free and attendance is compulsory to the age of fourteen or sixteen, depending upon provincial regulations. The average age at which students complete their high school education with junior matriculation is seventeen and one-half years. There are separate schools for religious minorities in four provinces—Protestant in Quebec, and Roman Catholic in three others. In Newfoundland, schools are administered by religious denominations with grants from the provincial government through its Department of Education. Privately-operated schools, which follow provincial standards, are attended by a small proportion of the nation's youth. In the predominantly English-speaking provinces, between two and three per cent go to private schools; in Quebec, about ten per cent attend schools operated mainly by religious orders of the Roman Catholic Church.

Study programmes are flexible in the secondary stage of school instruction. There are college preparatory curricula leading to university and teachers' courses, composite courses for a general education, vocational training, commercial studies, home economics, and agricultural courses.



Sports and physical training are important and there is a growing emphasis on health programmes. Regular dental and medical inspections are provided in many schools and nursing services in some. There are free milk and lunches provided for the younger pupils in many communities.

New techniques in education are widely used, including the "learning by project" method. Films are being used in the schools, and a regular series of school broadcasts is carried to classrooms in every section of the country by the networks of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation working in co-operation with the provincial authorities.

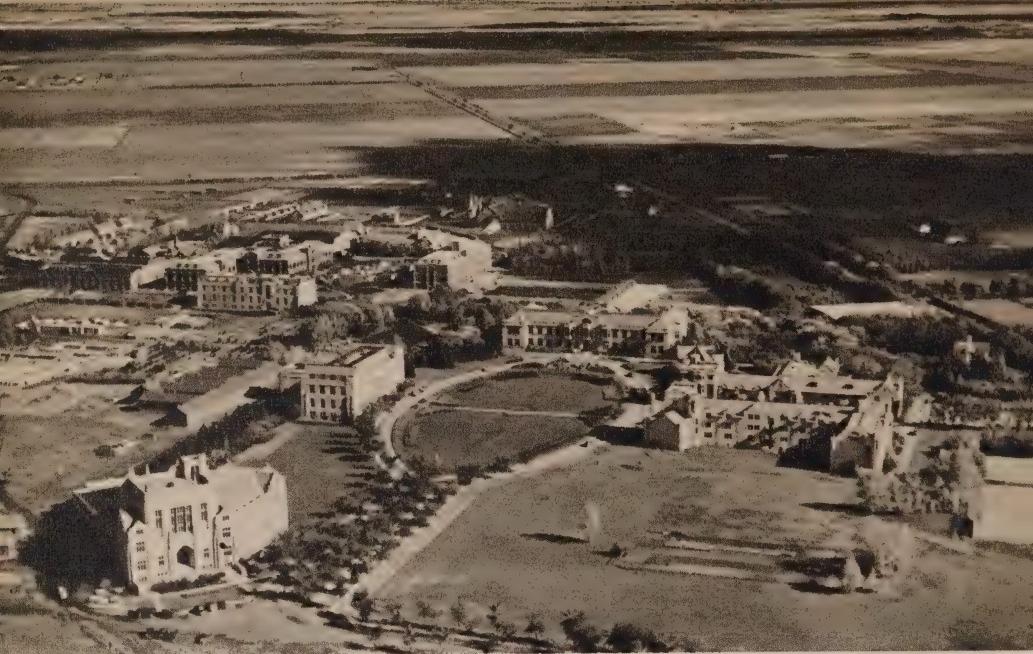
Higher Education

There are thirty-one institutions of higher learning granting degrees in Canada. At present about three per cent of Canadian youth become university graduates. There is a wide choice of studies at the undergraduate level, and the larger universities have graduate schools and research facilities for more specialized work.

The universities are supported by grants from the provincial governments and by private endowments, so that students pay

School buses bring the children eight miles to the new country school at Barr Hill, Alberta.





The University of Saskatchewan from the air.

only about one-third of the actual cost of tuition. Expanding scholarship and bursary systems are helping to make university training available for deserving students irrespective of means.

It is not uncommon for Canadians to work their way through college. During the long summer vacations many earn enough by temporary work to help substantially in financing study for the following term.

Most universities are located in the larger cities. The University of Toronto, a federation of several sectarian colleges, is Canada's largest university. There are five others in Ontario: Queen's, Western Ontario, McMaster, Carleton, and Ottawa, a bilingual institution. Laval, a French language institution at Quebec, dates from 1670, and is Canada's oldest academic institution. Two of the other leading universities are in Montreal. McGill, an English-language university, was founded in 1829; l'Université de Montreal began as a branch of Laval in 1878 and has both papal and royal charters.

Each of the four western provinces and New Brunswick have a provincial university bearing the name of the province. In the Maritimes there are other well known institutions, including Mount Allison in New Brunswick, Dalhousie, Acadia and St. Francis Xavier in Nova Scotia.

Adult Education

The Royal Conservatory of Music at Toronto, affiliated with the University of Toronto, provides examinations and diplomas for private students across Canada. There are several other conservatories less widely known. A number of the universities offer degrees in music and most accept music as an optional credit in entrance examinations.

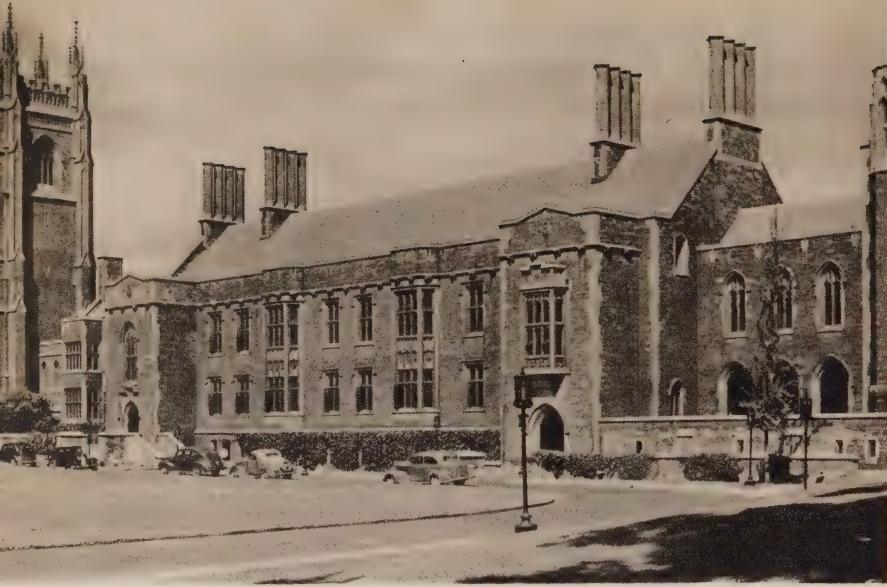
Of the many art schools and colleges, provincially supported or privately owned, l'Ecole des Beaux Arts in Montreal and the Ontario College of Art in Toronto are the largest and most widely known.

Activities in the field of adult education are increasing rapidly across the country. They range from formal academic studies, vocational guidance and technical training, to citizenship classes, discussion groups, and recreation clubs. Provincial departments of education and the extension departments of the universities have lately taken vigorous steps toward making adult education available to Canada's scattered population. Since only about three per cent of Canada's population are illiterate, these activities are primarily concerned with stimulating thought and increasing knowledge among the citizens of a democracy.

Summer holidays provide an opportunity for many to work and study in the fine arts. Summer sessions of seven art schools

Main entrance to the new buildings of the University of Montreal.



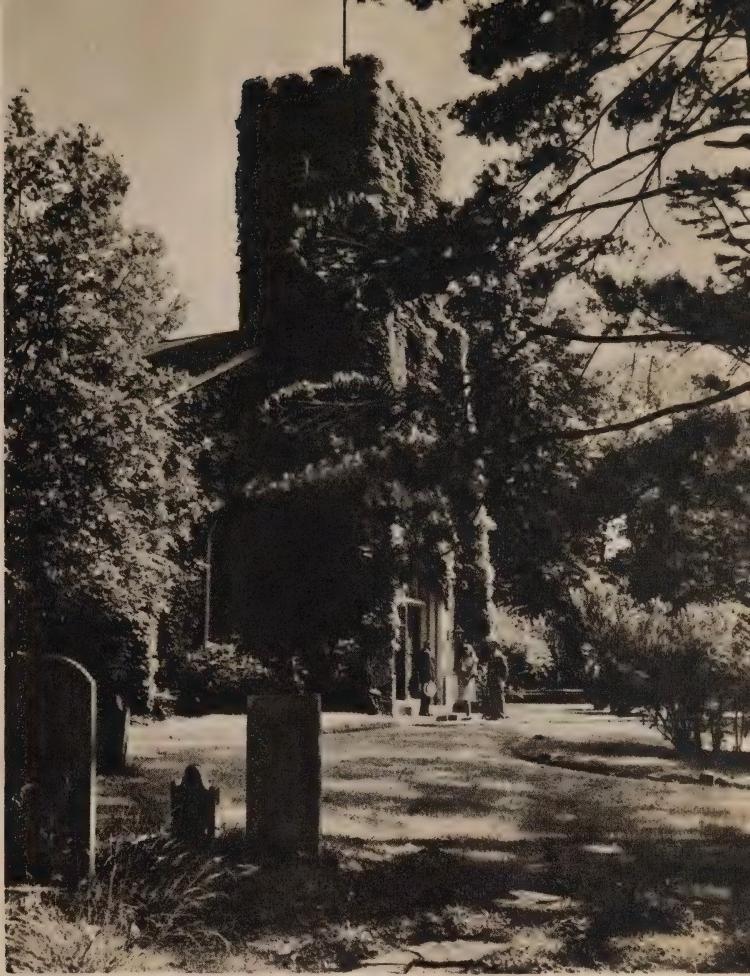


Hart House, University of Toronto.

have become established, the largest being that organized by the University of Alberta at Banff, in the inspiring setting of the Rocky Mountains. Instruction and practise in these schools is not limited to the medium of painting: courses in drama, writing,

The Basilica of Ste. Anne de Beaupré on the St. Lawrence near Quebec.





St. Mark's Church, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., used as a hospital in the war of 1812.

and crafts are generally offered as well.

Notable results have emerged from an extensive programme of education for economic co-operation sponsored by St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish, Nova Scotia. The work of conferences and study groups has resulted in the founding of numerous credit unions, and co-operative fish-packing plants, stores, and marketing associations. The success of the "Antigonish Movement" has inspired an increased interest in the possibilities of adult education in all parts of Canada.

The Canadian Association for Adult Education assists in co-ordinating the programmes of those organizations which sponsor adult education. The publications of the association are widely circulated for use in discussion and study. Groups organized by the association meet weekly to hear "Citizens' Forum" programmes produced by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. These



A Stoney Indian poses for students of the Banff School of Fine Arts in the Canadian Rockies.

programmes broadcast information, stimulate study, and inspire among the listeners discussion which is summarized in the programme of the following week. The community showing of educational films, many of which are produced in Canada by the National Film Board for non-commercial exhibition, is growing in popularity.

Art and Architecture

Early Canadian painting was mostly the work of visiting artists and there was little to distinguish it from the old-world traditions of the time. The work of two painters prior to Confederation is outstanding: Paul Kane, who devoted his work to a faithful portrayal of Indian life, and Cornelius Krieghoff, who made a sincere attempt to depict the life and society of mid-nineteenth century Quebec.

After Confederation a growing number of Canadian artists began to win recognition both at home and abroad. Prominent among these were Homer Watson, Horatio Walker, Maurice Cullen, and James Wilson Morrice. The talented painting of Cullen introduced the influence of the French Impressionists to Canadian art, while Morrice became the first Canadian artist to win widespread recognition abroad.

The formation of the Group of Seven in 1919 (J.E.H. Macdonald, Arthur Lismer, Frank Carmichael, A. Y. Jackson, Lawren Harris, Franz Johnston and F. H. Varley, and later Edwin Holgate, A. J. Casson, and L. L. FitzGerald) was an organized attempt to develop an independent Canadian approach to painting. The work of Tom Thomson was a source of lively inspiration to the Group in its bold and imaginative treatment of the rugged Canadian northland.

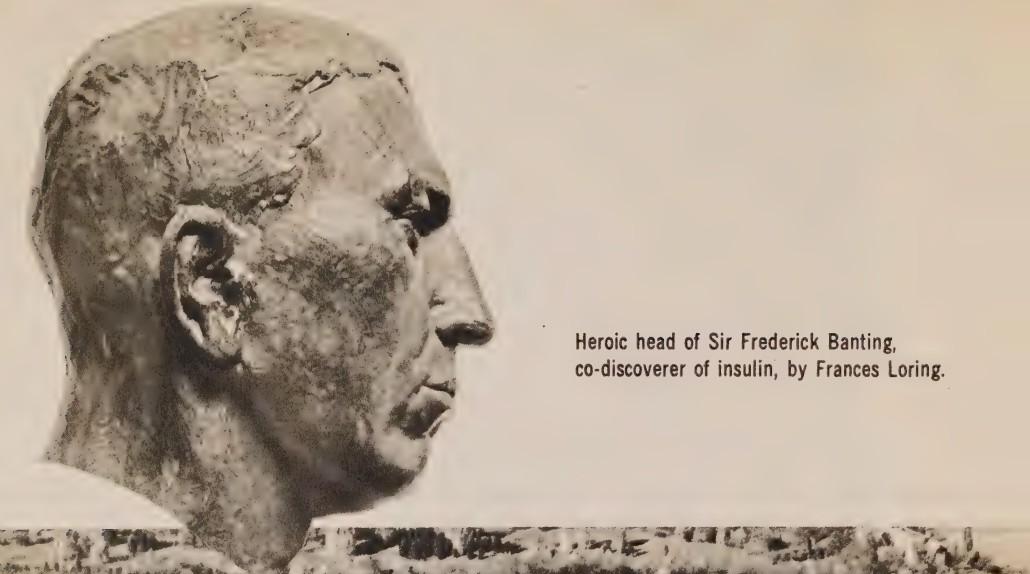
The paintings of Thomson and the Group of Seven did much to influence the work of young artists, but were at first a little startling to a public accustomed to a more conventional art. In addition to the members of the Group of Seven, a growing number of other painters were concentrating upon a more direct rendering of Canadian landscape, including a sizeable and influential group in Quebec: Clarence Gagnon, Adrien Hébert, Marc-Aurèle Fortin, and A. de F. Suzor-Coté.

The Group itself, its stimulus having proved effective, disbanded in 1933. Its members then joined in encouraging the work of other original painters by helping to establish the Canadian Group of Painters, comprising more than forty artists. Included in this group were Will Ogilvie, Charles Comfort, André Bieler, Pegi Nicol, Lilius Newton, Paraskeva Clark and Anne Savage. Emily Carr, painting alone in British Columbia, produced magnificent interpretations of the scenery and native life in Canada's Pacific province; while David Milne explored with subtlety the landscape of rural Ontario.

Today the work of many newer painters is being recognized. Contemporary names, in addition to those already mentioned, include: Alfred Pellan, Jacques de Tonnancour, Carl Schaefer, Henri Masson, John Lyman, Philip Surrey, Fritz Brandtner, Jack Humphrey, Marian Scott, Jori Smith, Paul Emile Borduas, B. C. Binning, Jack Shadbolt, Goodridge Roberts, Jack Nichols and many others.

The National Gallery in Ottawa sponsors travelling exhibitions of Canadian art and is making available at low cost a large selection of Canadian work reproduced by the silk-screen process. Provincial galleries are building up permanent collections, and are becoming increasingly active in the field of art education.

In sculpture, also, there is a growing movement in Canada. As in painting, traditional forms are now giving way to originality and freedom in the work of Canadian sculptors. Frances Loring, Emanuel Hahn, Florence Wyle and Elizabeth Wyn Wood have produced distinguished work. Other Canadian sculptors include Sylvia Daoust, Walter Allward, Jacobine Jones, Donald Stewart, Stephen Trenka, Byllee Lang, Henri Hébert, Sheila Wherry, and Orson Wheeler.



Heroic head of Sir Frederick Banting,
co-discoverer of insulin, by Frances Loring.



Sunnybrook Veterans' Hospital, Toronto: one of Canada's largest and most modern.

Canadian architecture is most powerfully evident in giant projects inspired by the size of the country and its resources: bridges of clean and functional line; the great terminal grain elevators of the West; hydro-electric plants on mountain rivers. Such structures are far-removed from the dwellings in Quebec which early reproduced the style of Norman manors and farm-houses; and from the homes built by the Scottish and English pioneers in Ontario to reflect the dignity of Georgian-colonial design and the Adam tradition. But it is in the ability of Canadians to plan on a bold scale and to make the most skilful use of modern architectural materials, that the future of Canadian architecture lies. It is a future which the schools of architecture at the Universities of McGill, Toronto, and Manitoba are helping to realize. Today the younger architects are concentrating upon designs for

hospitals, homes, schools, and community halls, in the construction of which the Canadian instinct for the practical is combined with artistic sensibility.

A native North American tradition of arts and crafts has been maintained in Canada, and Indian leather and bead work, basketry, wood-carving, and weaving demonstrate today the vitality of these ancient skills. Chilkat blankets woven by Pacific Coast Indians of cedar bark fibre and spun goat-wool are unique. Home crafts of old French inspiration flourish in Quebec, where large numbers of rugs, blankets, and home-spun woollens are produced in rural communities. In recent years there has been a revival of interest in the art of weaving across Canada, particularly in British Columbia and the Maritimes. New Canadians from Europe have contributed significantly to Canadian handicrafts in design and technique; for example, the highly individual ceramics of Kjeld and Erica Deichmann, Danish Canadians living in New Brunswick, have gained a national reputation. W. G. Hodgson, in Alberta, was inspired by the distinctive grain and irregular contours of juniper roots, and carves in this unusual medium. Canadian handicrafts are also enriched by the pewter work of Rudy Renzius, a Swedish Canadian, and the wrought silver of Harold Stacey, Emerson Houghton and Douglas Boyd.

The Colonial Building, St. John's, Newfoundland.





A youthful contestant at the Manitoba Music Festival.



There are ten Canadian symphony orchestras; and those in Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver have established notable reputations. Leading conductors are Sir Ernest Macmillan and Ettore Mazzoleni of the Toronto Symphony, Désiré Defauw of Les Concerts Symphoniques of Montreal, Jean-Marie Beaudet and Jacques Singer. Among outstanding conductors now in the United States are Reginald Stewart, Wilfred Pelletier, and Percy Faith. Mariss Vetra, formerly of the Latvian National Opera at Riga and now with the Halifax Conservatory, is typical of many European artists who, in the past decade, have been contributing greatly to the musical life of Canada.

Thousands of vocal and instrumental soloists, choirs, and orchestras compete annually in regional and national musical festivals. The festival concerts are enthusiastically attended and are important events in the musical life of many communities. The Winnipeg Musical Festival is the largest of its kind in the Commonwealth. Scholarships and prizes offered at these festivals encourage young artists in the pursuit of their studies; the violinist Donna Grescoe of Winnipeg is an example of one who has achieved a wide reputation after a festival beginning.

There are numerous choral organizations, some of which have won international acclaim. One of the oldest Canadian choral groups is the Mendelssohn Choir of Toronto. Other well-established choirs are Les Disciples de Massenet, the Philharmonic Choir of Winnipeg, the Leslie Bell Singers, and the Bach Choir of Vancouver. At the Royal Conservatory of Music in Toronto a school of opera, initiated by Arnold Walter, is conducted by

Toronto Symphony Orchestra.



Nicholas Goldschmidt; public performances by its students have earned warm critical and popular approval.

Much music is being composed in Canada to-day, reflecting in its variety a mixed cultural tradition and a keen awareness of modern trends in Europe and America. The music of John Weinzweig, Eldon Rathburn, Barbara Pentland, Louis Applebaum, Alexander Brott, Maurice Blackburn, Robert Fleming, and several others reveals such an awareness; and their work contrasts with that of such composers as Claude Champagne and Hector Gratton, who suggest an older and less experimental musical tradition.

Writing

Canadian writers, both in French and in English, have won prominence not only within Canada but also abroad. Literature of merit in the English language began to appear early in the nineteenth century. One of the first North American humorists was a Canadian—Thomas Haliburton. His satirical *Sam Slick of Slickville*, and, later in the nineteenth century, the historical romances of Kirby, Mrs. Leprohon and Sir Gilbert Parker, marked the debut of Canadian fiction in English. These works, however, were more the reflection of foreign traditions than genuinely Canadian.

Strongly rooted in Canada was the poetry written by an eminent group of lyricists toward the end of the nineteenth century: Charles G. D. Roberts, Archibald Lampman, Bliss Carman and Duncan Campbell Scott, who sang the praises of Canadian nature. More homely and simple was the writing of William Drummond, who found his subject matter in the rural communities of the Lower St. Lawrence. The lusty frontier ballads of Robert Service, the most famous of which is *The Shooting of Dan McGrew*, reflected another aspect of pioneer Canada. The contemporary work of E. J. Pratt—*Brébeuf and his Brethren*, *Dunkirk*, and *Behind the Log*, for example—reveals an imaginative handling of the epic form in a vigorous modern idiom.

Canadian poetry to-day is no longer regional in inspiration, and is more varied in both personal impression and social content. A stimulating originality in thought and style marks the work of such writers as Dorothy Livesay, A. M. Klein, A. J. M. Smith, P. K. Page, Earle Birney, and many others. Robert Finch and Douglas LePan express a sensitive lyric spirit in forms of careful, almost classic, artistry; while, in *The Strait of Anian*, Earle Birney combines experiment in ancient modes with a social consciousness of universal implication.

Stephen Leacock made an important contribution to the humorous literature of the language. His *Sunshine Sketches of a Little Town* is read and enjoyed throughout the world. Paul G. Hiebert's recent *Sarah Binks* is in this tradition of comedy and

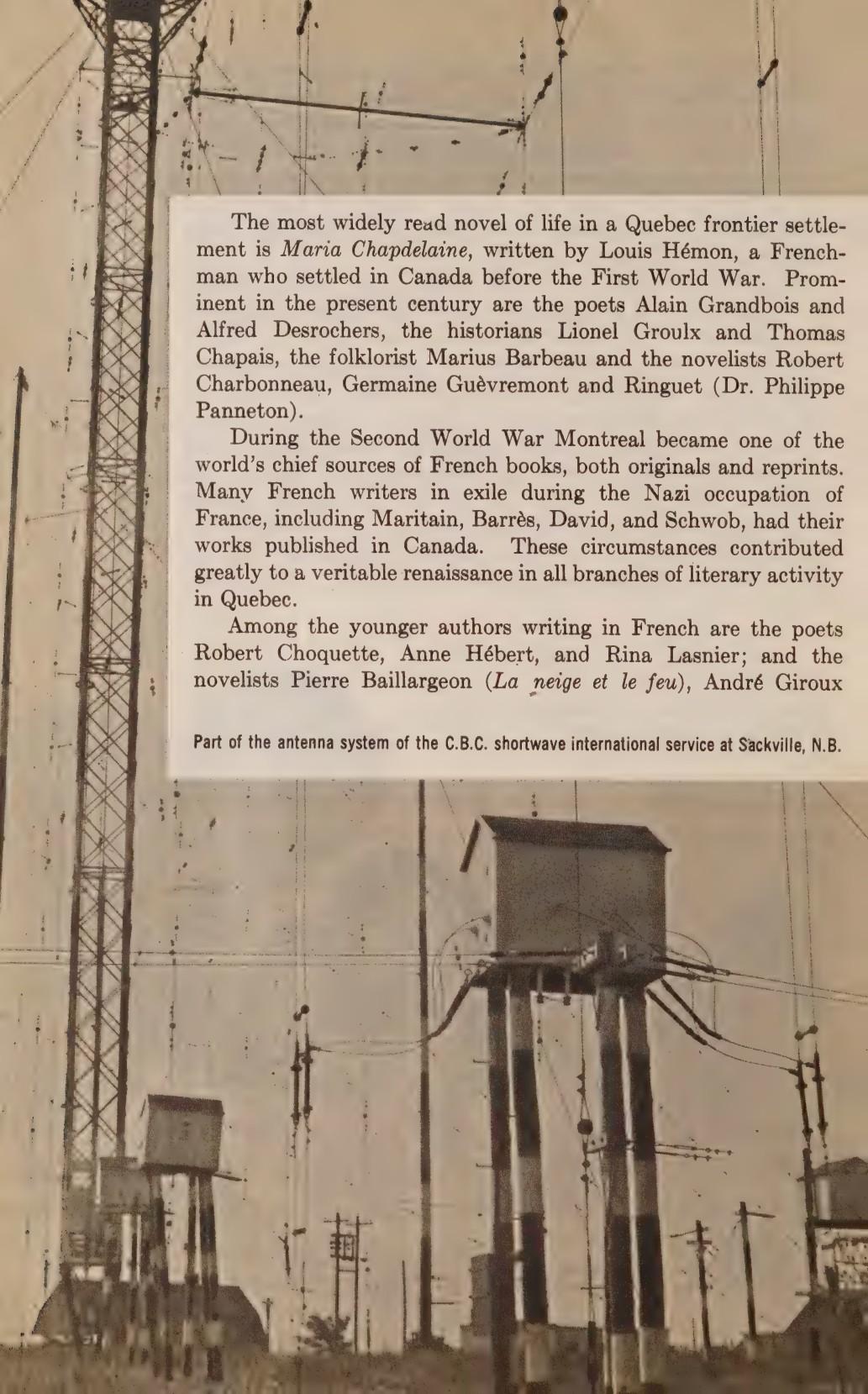
satire. The *Jalna* series of Mazo de la Roche and the novels of Frederick Philip Grove and Morley Callaghan have brought honour to Canadian letters. Many Canadian historians have been able to combine a mastery of detailed research with a genuine talent for literary expression. This can be seen in such books as G. M. Wrong's *The Canadians*, D. G. Creighton's *Dominion of the North*, A. R. M. Lower's *From Colony to Nation*, and Bruce Hutchison's *The Unknown Country*.

Hugh MacLennan's *Barometer Rising* and *Two Solitudes*, W. O. Mitchell's *Who Has Seen the Wind*, Bertram Brooker's *The Robber*, E. A. McCourt's *Music at the Close*, and A. J. Elliot's *The Aging Nymph*, in their variety of theme and psychological insight, suggest the energy and skill with which the art of the novel is currently being developed by Canadians writing in English.

The modern French literary tradition in Canada was founded by Octave Crémazie, a poet, and François-Xavier Garneau, an historian. They were followed by a group of writers in Quebec City, who gathered around those two leaders and Louis Fréchette, and came to be known as "L'Ecole Littéraire de Québec". At the turn of the century, Montreal became the center of another group of poets.

Eugene Kash, Conductor of Ottawa's children's concerts, discusses the score with his audience.





The most widely read novel of life in a Quebec frontier settlement is *Maria Chapdelaine*, written by Louis Hémon, a Frenchman who settled in Canada before the First World War. Prominent in the present century are the poets Alain Grandbois and Alfred Desrochers, the historians Lionel Groulx and Thomas Chapais, the folklorist Marius Barbeau and the novelists Robert Charbonneau, Germaine Guèvremont and Ringuet (Dr. Philippe Panneton).

During the Second World War Montreal became one of the world's chief sources of French books, both originals and reprints. Many French writers in exile during the Nazi occupation of France, including Maritain, Barrès, David, and Schwob, had their works published in Canada. These circumstances contributed greatly to a veritable renaissance in all branches of literary activity in Quebec.

Among the younger authors writing in French are the poets Robert Choquette, Anne Hébert, and Rina Lasnier; and the novelists Pierre Baillargeon (*La neige et le feu*), André Giroux

Part of the antenna system of the C.B.C. shortwave international service at Sackville, N.B.



(*Au delà des visages*), Roger Lemelin (*Au pied de la pente douce* and *Les Plouffe*) and Gabrielle Roy (*Bonheur d'occasion*).

There is a rich diversity in contemporary Canadian writing, not only in novels, poetry and historical works, but also in the editorial columns of daily newspapers and in the national weeklies and more specialized periodicals devoted to economics, literature, and the arts and sciences. Whether in English or French, Canadian writers are establishing a literature indigenous to their country.

In the field of radio drama the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has gained international renown. Its encouragement of music in Canada is notable. Performances by Canadian symphony orchestras, and the works of such Canadian composers as Willan, Brott, Champagne, and Brault, are frequently broadcast. The CBC Wednesday Night programme is unique in radio on this continent—a whole evening of music, drama, and commentary or recital, of mature intellectual and aesthetic appeal; and the Sunday evening broadcasts of "Stage 50" have maintained for several years a high standard in radio. The International Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation transmits daily shortwave broadcasts in nine other languages besides English and French.

Radio

A rehearsal for the C.B.C.'s drama series "Stage 50".



Films

The documentary films produced by Canada's National Film Board are known and appreciated the world over. Distribution abroad is arranged through representatives of the Canadian government. In Canada, the circulation of the Board's films—of cultural, national and international subjects—is made possible in the most remote communities by mobile projection units which regularly visit outlying centres lacking permanent moving-picture equipment. High awards were given National Film Board Pictures in the Canadian Film Award Competition established in 1949, and international recognition has recently been won in Venice and Brussels.

The private production of films in Canada has undoubtedly been stimulated by the leadership of this energetic and prolific institution. The film, *The Loon's Necklace*, produced by Crawley Films of Ottawa, won recognition at the international film festivals in Locarno and Edinburgh, and in Canada was judged the best Canadian film of 1948.

Ballet

The development of the art of the ballet in Canada is recent but flourishing. A Ballet Festival, organized by Gweneth Lloyd of the Winnipeg Ballet, was held in that city in 1948. This enterprise was very successfully repeated in Toronto the following year on a much larger scale. Ten dance groups from six cities across Canada participated, and a genuinely national interest in this art form is apparent.

"Visages", produced by the Winnipeg Ballet Company.





"The Taming of the Shrew", produced by the Peterborough (Ont.) Little Theatre Group.

There is a vigorous amateur Canadian theatre organized in cities and towns across the country. This activity has undoubtedly been stimulated by the fact that the visits of professional theatrical companies are somewhat inhibited by the distances separating Canada's larger population centres, although the great French-speaking actor, Gélinas, is able to maintain a professional theatre in Montreal, and professional summer theatre has become increasingly important in recent years. The annual Dominion Drama Festival is the climax of months of local and provincial amateur competition. Prominent Canadian drama groups include Montreal's Les Compagnons de St. Laurent and Repertory Theatre, Hart House Theatre of Toronto, the Peterborough (Ontario) Little Theatre, the Vagabond Players of New Westminster (British Columbia), and the London (Ontario) Little Theatre. The Ottawa Drama League was invited to perform Robertson Davies' *Eros at Breakfast* at the Edinburgh Festival in 1949.

Theatre

A second play by Davies, *Fortune, My Foe*, and Morley Callaghan's *To Tell the Truth* are works of Canadian playwrights which have been produced in the past two years. Lister Sinclair has recently had published a volume of his radio plays, and John Coulter and Dr. Healey Willan have collaborated in two operas produced by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Science Scientific research is playing an ever more important part in the Canadian economy. Fundamental studies in university laboratories and research institutions provide excellent opportunities for the training of postgraduate students in chemistry, physics, biology, and engineering, and these scientists are finding outlets for their talents both in applied research and in the direct application of science to industrial problems. Government expenditure on research has increased ten-fold in the last decade.

The National Research Council, founded in 1916, is the principal scientific arm of the federal government. The Council operates research establishments in various parts of the country,



Canada's atomic energy plant at Chalk River in the Ottawa Valley.

with the bulk of its work concentrated in its headquarters at Ottawa and in the Atomic Energy Project at Chalk River, Ont. In addition, the Council organizes co-operative research programmes which link the facilities of industry, government departments and universities. Associate Research Committees, made up of experts in the various research fields, co-ordinate national research programmes.

These Associate Research Committees map plans for desirable research and assign problems to laboratories across Canada. Among them are committees concerned with aeronautics, field

A Canadian-produced jet liner in flight.



crop diseases, food preservation, grain research, soil and snow mechanics, and synthetic rubber.

The Council assists in the training of scientists in the universities by awarding grants in aid of postgraduate research and numerous scholarships to promising students.

The atomic research "pile", or reactor, at Chalk River, is the best of its kind in the world. Radio-isotopes are being produced there and distributed to Canadian research institutions and to industrial firms. Many uses for these new atomic tools have been found and as a result, processes in which they are used have been greatly improved.

Perhaps one of the most interesting projects undertaken by the Council in recent years has been the construction of a tailless aircraft. A working model of a "flying wing" transport was constructed entirely of wood. Also in the field of aeronautics, the electro-thermal propeller de-icing system originated in the Council's laboratories.

A number of government departments maintain separate research divisions. The Department of Agriculture conducts an extensive research program through its Science Service and Experimental Farms Service which have units in every province. Close liaison is maintained with agricultural colleges and provincial research laboratories.

Grains resistant to drought and rust have been developed, and the work of Sir Charles Edward Saunders, in establishing rich and hardy strains of wheat such as "Marquis", has been of value wherever wheat is grown. Virginia leaf tobacco is now grown profitably where once sand drifted over abandoned farms



Flying-wing designed at the National Research Council, Ottawa.



A "bronco-buster" at the Calgary Stampede.

in southern Ontario. A contribution of worldwide importance was recently made by Canadian science in the vaccine control of rinderpest or cattle plague.

Laboratory and field work in mining, forestry, surveying, astronomy and geology is carried on by research bureaux of the Department of Mines and Resources. Fishery research is handled by the Department of Fisheries. Studies range from water pollution to fish-packing problems.

Provincial governments maintain many testing and control laboratories. In Ontario, the Research Foundation, endowed by private and provincial funds, conducts research on problems of agriculture, industry and natural resources. There are also provincial research stations in several other provinces. The Banting and Best Department of Medical Research, which honours the famous Canadian scientists who developed insulin, helps to support medical research at the University of Toronto, and assists research workers in other universities.

Canadian universities also conduct broad independent research programmes in many fields, but generally they work in close co-operation with other research agencies, especially those directed by the National Research Council and the various federal and provincial departments.



A new city school.

Life in Canada is influenced by a combination of peoples and cultures: British, French, and North American. This combination with its infinitely varied components, is producing a distinct nationality, and a way of life that is peculiarly Canadian.

Canada's political, educational, and judicial institutions are based on the knowledge and traditions of lands across the sea, whether British or French. The Canadian capacity for workable compromise is well illustrated by the organization of radio in this bilingual country. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation,

The Social Pattern

Skiers practise within sight of Ottawa's Parliament Buildings.



created in 1936, is publicly owned and controlled. It operates three main networks, one of them in French. Local broadcasting, however, is in the hands of private commercial stations. In many areas, private stations are the outlets for network broadcasts. Canadian radio is thus a combination of public and private ownership, of English and French speech, of British and United States patterns. United States radio stations are easily heard in Canada, and their most popular programmes are carried on Canadian networks.

Canada must inevitably share in the civilization and reflect the influences of the Western Hemisphere. The proximity of Canada and the United States, their common stake in the North American continent, the constant movement of people and products across the unguarded boundary, are factors in the deep-rooted kinship which exists between their peoples. Business, press, entertainment, sports, labour and fraternal organizations, all tend toward development along continental rather than national lines. From clothing to comic-strips, the products in daily use throughout Canada are much the same as those in the United States. The great majority of films shown are products of Hollywood, although an increasing audience is being found for European pictures, both English and continental. The largest trade union bodies are the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the

The canoe, Canada's earliest form of transport, is also a universal pleasure craft.





Big league hockey: Toronto Maple Leafs vs. New York Rangers.

Canadian Congress of Labour. Both these organizations include unions which are affiliated with their American counterparts.

From a material standpoint, Canadians enjoy a high standard of living, a North American standard similar to that achieved by the industrial economy of the United States. One out of every seven Canadians drives his own automobile, and there are about eighteen telephones for every twenty-five households. In 1948 nearly two million licences for private radio receiving sets were issued. Refrigerators, washing-machines, oil furnaces, sewing-machines, and mechanical devices of all kinds are common in Canadian homes, both urban and rural.

Readily apparent in the Canadian pattern is the fact that the people are gregarious; throughout the country are countless associations, clubs, and societies, for athletic and recreational activities, for community service, for study and debate. Churches have been centres of social life since pioneer days; in more recent years community centres have been built in many villages, towns, and urban districts, but these facilities have encouraged rather than supplanted such traditional amusements as the sleighing party, the corn roast, or the hike. Pleasure is mixed with work when the maple trees are tapped in the spring, and the sap boiled down to sugar and syrup; and when a farmer builds a new barn, the "barn raising" may still be a community, and a festive, project. Agricultural fairs in the autumn are highlights of the rural



year; at these, farm produce and farming skills are judged, and livestock entered in competition. The annual Calgary Stampede, which combines pageantry with vigorous competition, reflects the life of the western ranches.

The lives of Canadians are strongly affected by the distinctive environment in which they live. In all seasons they are drawn to the open country, to the lakes and rivers, woods and mountains, of their vast land. For a surprisingly large income group, the summer cottage, owned or rented, is a cherished institution. In summertime, Canadians are especially fond of camping, and the more intrepid pack tents and spend vacations in exploration of the hinterland; they emulate the native Indians in their handling of canoes, in their mastery of wilderness conditions, in their hunting and fishing skills. Almost as soon as a child can walk, he takes to skates and sleigh; skiing and ice-hockey are popular winter pastimes from coast to coast and young and old alike are absorbed in following the fortunes of local and national hockey teams. Football in the autumn, and baseball in spring and summer, arouse equally keen interest, and more individual pursuits, such as golf and sailing, bowling and tennis, are widely enjoyed.

Although the responsibility for public welfare rests traditional-

ly with the provinces, the federal government has become increasingly active in this field, enacting legislation (implemented in co-operation with provincial offices) such as old age pensions and pensions for the blind; and carrying out programmes which are purely federal responsibilities, like the family allowances plan. The Family Allowances Act was passed in 1944 to promote equality of opportunity for the children of Canada, through the provision of monthly cash payments for all children under the age of sixteen. The government also encourages and supports provincial programmes of physical fitness and recreational development under the National Physical Fitness Act. Unemployment Insurance, Prairie Farm Assistance, and Veterans' Affairs are other social security concerns of the federal government, and for the year ending March 31, 1949, Parliament appropriated approximately \$30,000,000 for grants to the provinces for health services and hospital construction.

A lively response to environment, a capacity to assimilate and blend different cultural forces, and the assumption that diversity offers no threat to national unity—these are the materials of a strong Canadian nationhood.

opposite:
The modern Mountie
and his equipment.

Spruce and hemlock engulf
an abandoned Indian totem pole
on the Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C.





A purse seine churns with herring off the coast of British Columbia.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The diverse resources of half a continent, modern methods of production, a comparatively small population: these three factors set the pattern of Canada's economy. Its most conspicuous feature is the production of surpluses, the output of many commodities on a scale far beyond domestic needs.

Thirty-five cents out of every dollar earned by Canadians comes from the production of such commodities for markets abroad. That is the measure of Canada's dependence on world



Newfoundland fishermen place cod on "flakes" to dry.

The fishing fleet leaves for the Grand Banks.

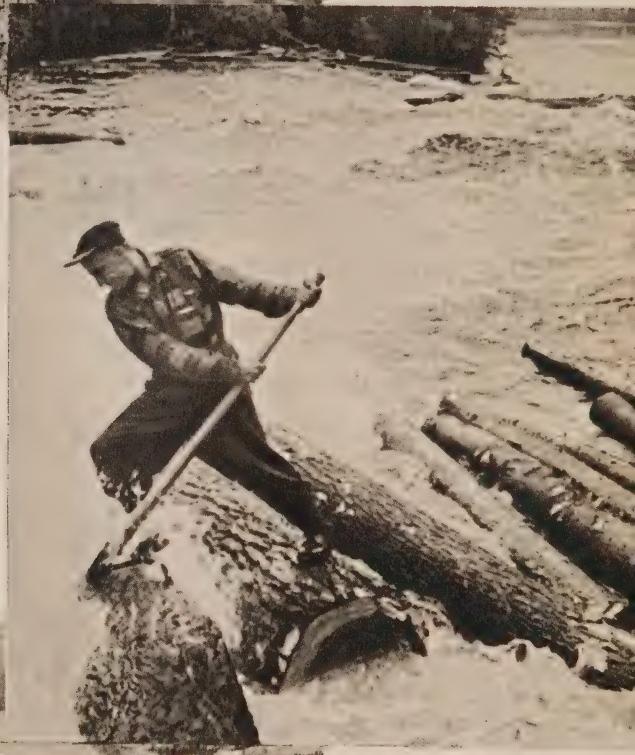


trade. Fourth among the trading nations of the world before the Second World War, Canada rose to third place in 1945.

Canada leads the world in output of nickel, radium, platinum, asbestos and newsprint: 80% of the world's newsprint is produced in Canada. Canada ranks second in the production of woodpulp, aluminum, and gold. Enough wheat is grown annually on Canadian farms to meet the normal bread requirements of ninety-two million people. During the Second World War Canada sup-



Workers use a power-saw
on a giant Douglas fir
in British Columbia's forests.



A logger strives to break up a jam.



Circular booms,
each containing 25,000 logs,
on the Gatineau River, Quebec.



Ottawa's Parliament Buildings framed by pulpwood stored at a mill across the Ottawa River.

plied the United Kingdom with 72 per cent of its bacon, 52 per cent of its wheat, 35 per cent of its canned fish and a quarter of its cheese. Canada stood fourth among the United Nations in total war production.

Historically, fish and furs were the first Canadian exports. Lumber was added later, and wheat production for export followed the settlement of the western prairies. Industrialization, accelerated by the development of hydro-electric power and mineral deposits, made manufactured products available for trade. But in 1949, in spite of the intense industrial activity of the war years, such primary products as wheat, lumber, and wood-pulp still accounted for nearly half of Canada's total export trade.

The factor of distance is ever present in considering Canada's rich and varied resources. Montreal, Canada's greatest port, is closer to Glasgow than to Vancouver. And nearly two-thirds of the country is a rugged expanse of rock, forest and swamp.

Considering geography, distance and physical barriers, the economy of Canada can be described in terms of five separate economic areas: the Maritime region, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairies, and British Columbia.

The Regional Economies

The Maritime Region

Canada's Atlantic provinces—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland—experience alike the effect of the sea and its resources; but against the background of this common circumstance, a great variety of economic interests is apparent.

The economy of Newfoundland rests primarily upon three industries, fishing, pulp and paper, and mining. Although considerable economic diversification has taken place in the past decade, at least one-half the population depends directly for its livelihood upon the fishing industry. Exports of pulp and paper increased substantially during the war, and thriving new communities have developed in connection with this industry. One of the world's largest deposits of red hematite iron ore is worked at the Bell Island mines, and there are smaller deposits of lead, zinc, and copper ores, and fluorspar and limestone, in the province.

The resources of Labrador—the mainland part of the province—have not yet been thoroughly surveyed, but huge water-power potentialities and substantial stands of timber are apparent. Already vast deposits of high grade hematite iron ore have been discovered in the area bordering northern Quebec: one development company, with its concessions only partly explored, has proved the existence of over three hundred million tons of high grade iron ore. Work on the first railway has begun, and the construction of ore docks at its sea terminal is projected.

The major industries of the other three Atlantic provinces are based on farm, forest, and sea. Lumber, pulp and paper, cod, haddock, lobsters and oysters are leading products. But agriculture is also of considerable importance, although farms in this region had to be won, for the most part, from the forests, and are small. Potatoes, apples, and dairy products are the staples, and there is a considerable fur farming industry. Many farm

Smelter stacks rise over the twin mining cities of Noranda and Rouyn, northwestern Quebec.

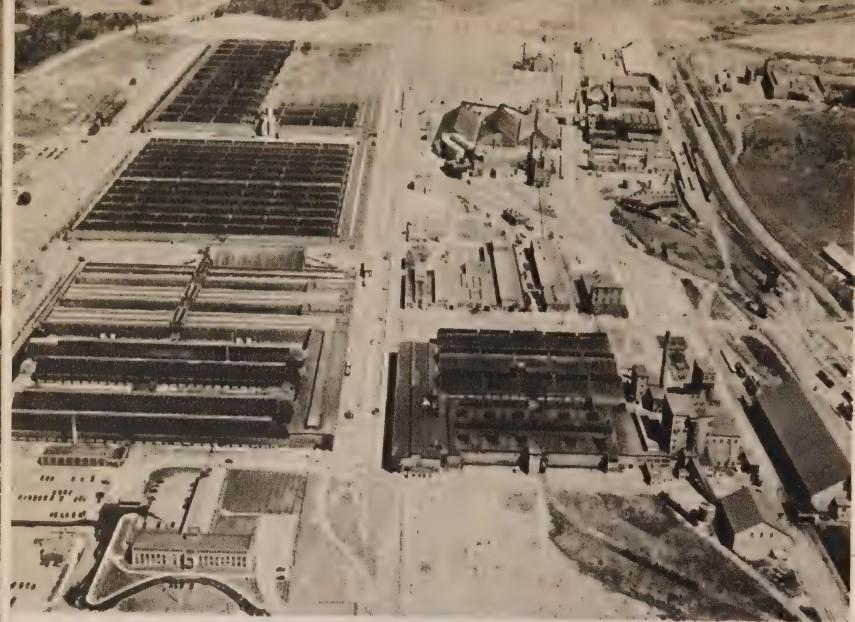




Hard-rock miners chip samples off a drift at the 1900-ft. level.

A helicopter picks up surveyors working on the new Labrador iron ore development.





A giant aluminum plant at Arvida on the Saguenay River.

incomes are supplemented by lumbering or fishing activities.

The soft coal deposits on the North Atlantic seaboard, chiefly in Nova Scotia, make mining a significant element of its economy. There is an allied steel industry, concentrated mainly around the city of Sydney, in Cape Breton Island, which obtains its iron ore from nearby Newfoundland.

Besides the steel industry there is some light manufacturing

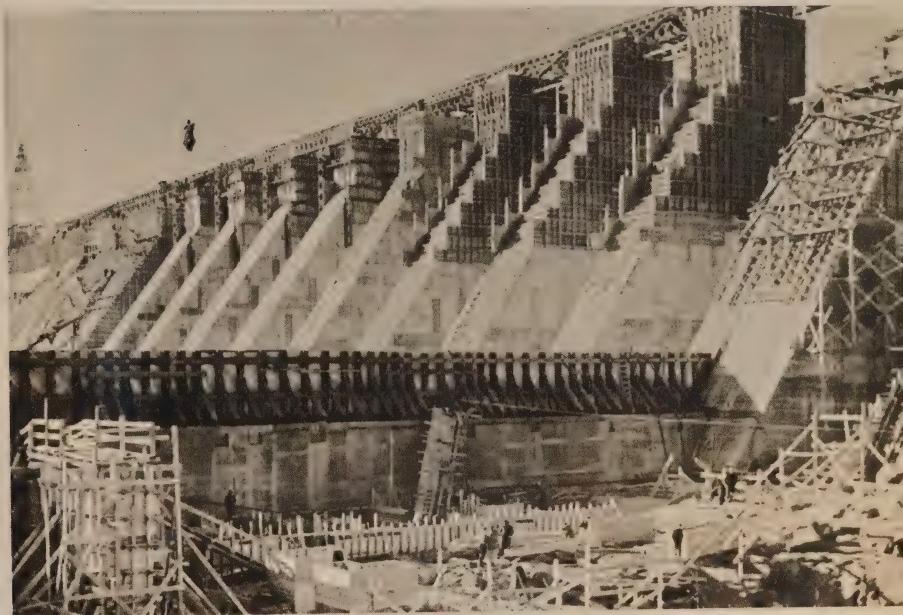
Shipshaw power development on the Saguenay River, northeastern Quebec.



in the Maritimes, devoted largely to processing the products of forest, farm, and sea. Sugar refineries are situated at Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, and Saint John, New Brunswick; and there is a sizable textile industry in these two provinces. But manufacturing has developed slowly, and the primary industries are still of greater importance.

Quebec is the largest of the Canadian provinces (594,860 square miles or 1,540,687 square kilometers) and ranks second in popu-

Quebec

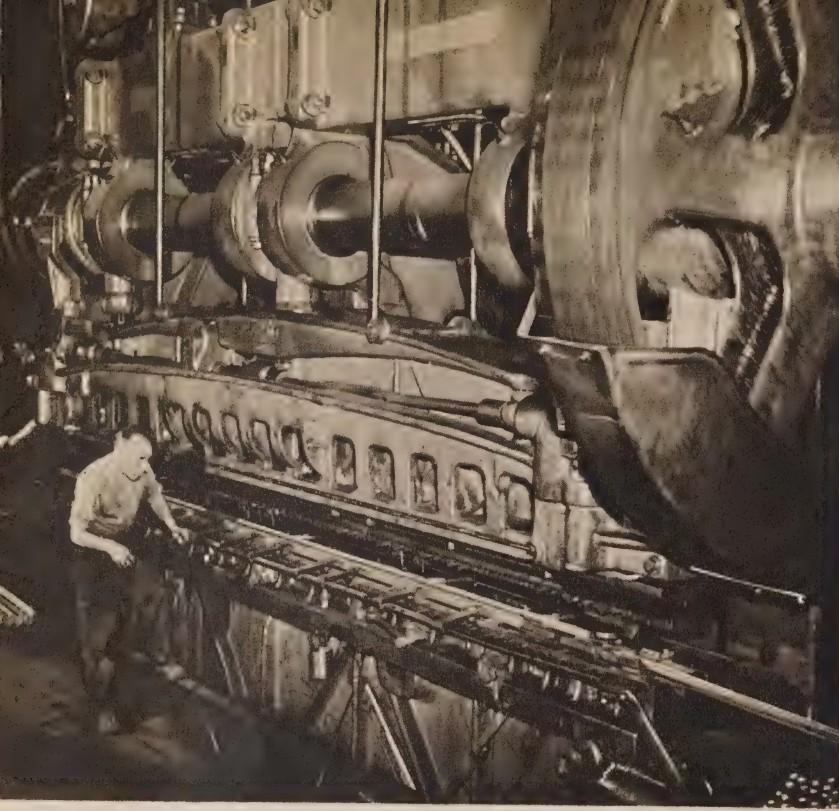


A new dam to generate 480,000 horse power rises at Des Joachims on the Ottawa River.

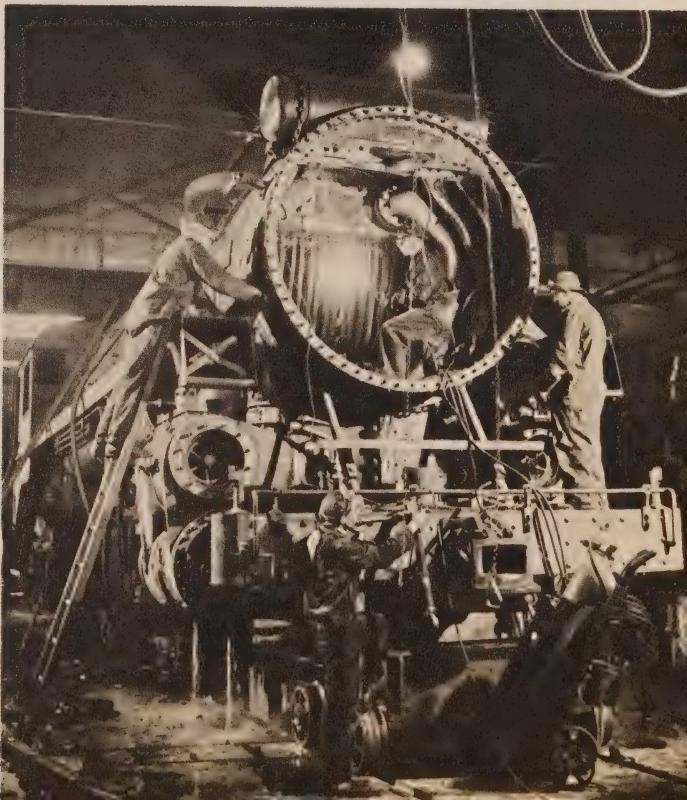
lation. The economy of the province is centred in the metropolitan area of Montreal, Canada's largest city and chief port. Its strategic export and import position has led to a great concentration there of manufacturing, commerce and shipping.

Two-thirds of all income in Quebec is derived from manufactures. Abundant resources of timber, hydro-electric power and non-ferrous metals make pulp and paper and smelting the leading industries. Manufacturing in Quebec is, however, highly diversified. There is extensive production of textiles, leather and rubber goods. Nearly 90 per cent of Canada's tobacco-processing industry is located here. In all, this province turns out about 31 per cent of total Canadian manufactures.

Quebec's principal agricultural area lies in the valley of the



A 500-ton ram in a
large farm implement factory.



Overhauling a transcontinental
locomotive in the shops.



A battery of blast furnaces at Hamilton, Ont., steel capital of Canada.

St. Lawrence and in the adjacent Eastern Townships, extending from the river to the United States boundary. Farming is diversified. The dairy industry is highly developed; maple sugar, tobacco and sugar beets are important specialized crops; many farmers are part-time fishermen and lumbermen.

Mining is likewise important. The most extensive deposits of asbestos in the world are found in the southernmost part of the province. Copper, iron, silver, chrome, zinc, and tungsten are mined in the north.

The province of Ontario, with close to one-third of Canada's population and an area of 412,582 square miles (1,068,587 square kilometers) contains the most balanced regional economy in the country. It is rich in natural resources: fertile agricultural lands in the southern peninsula, the Ottawa valley, and the northern Clay Belt; abundant timber and pulpwood; a wealth of precious and base metals; extensive sources of water power. Ontario's position in the centre of Canada, resting upon the waterways

Ontario



Oil and synthetic rubber developments in Sarnia's "chemical valley" at the foot of Lake Huron.

of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence and close to the coal and steel of the northern United States, has made it a natural centre for Canadian manufacturing.

In the north, the nickel and copper of the Sudbury area, the gold of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake, and the silver of Cobalt are the basis of a thriving mining industry which accounts for nearly half the total Canadian mineral output. Lumber, wood-pulp and paper are also key products of northern Ontario.



Canadian-designed
"North Star" aircraft
under construction.



Automobiles near the end of the assembly line.

Southern Ontario's soil and climate support a highly diversified agriculture, with a happy combination of mixed farming and specialized crops: livestock, poultry, dairy products, tobacco, fruits and vegetables. The wide range of farm products, with nearby markets, makes Ontario's agriculture the most profitable in Canada.

Built upon this solid foundation of agriculture, forestry and mining, and drawing strength from its geographic position, industrial Ontario produces more than half of all Canadian manufactures. A wide range of products is turned out by its

Grain elevators dominate Port Arthur and Fort William at the head of Lake Superior.





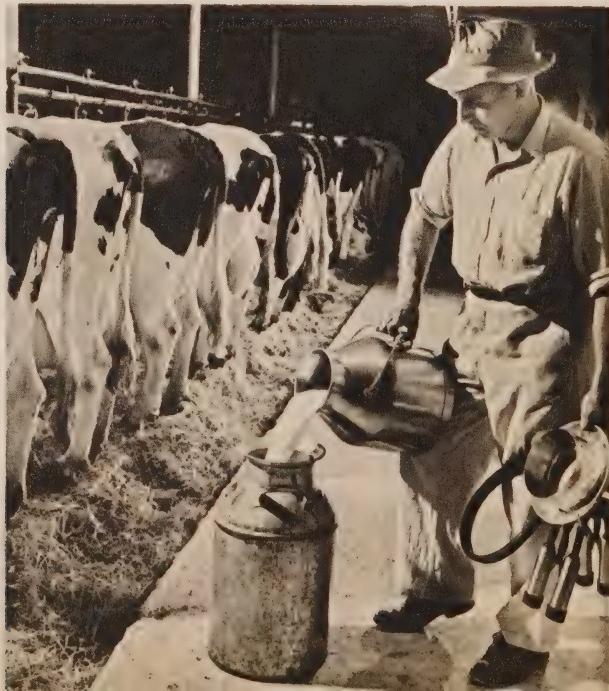
Preparing for a fur auction
at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

factories, notably iron and steel, automobiles, farm machinery, processed foods, and electrical supplies. Toronto, like Montreal, is a centre of finance, distribution, and transport for eastern Canada.

The Prairie Provinces

The three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, each with an area of about 250,000 square miles (about 647,500 square kilometers) are characterized by vast stretches of undulating prairie. The export from Canada of a million bushels of wheat per day from 1944 to 1946 was made possible by the rich alluvial soil of the prairie provinces, improved types of wheat, and the efficiency of mechanized agriculture.

The interior of a modern Ontario dairy farm.





Picking apples in
the Niagara peninsula.

It was the rich and free wheat-lands of the prairies that brought the wave of western settlement at the beginning of the century and the parallel growth of the older communities in the East. By 1931 the population of the three prairie provinces was five and one-half times what it had been at the turn of the century. As an example of the effects of western settlement upon industrial development in the east, the number of eastern firms producing iron and steel products (largely rails and farm machinery) had increased from 29 in 1890 to 89 by 1910.

The double impact of drought and shrinking world trade

Ploughing a farm in the Icelandic settlement of Glenboro, Man.





"Strip-mining" coal in
the Estevan-Bienfait field,
Saskatchewan.

in the '30's checked this development abruptly. But western resourcefulness asserted itself, and prairie agriculture became less dependent on a single crop. During the war there was a great increase in the production of coarse grains. The raising of hogs and cattle became a major prairie activity; and by 1942, 60 per cent of the hogs raised in Canada came from the prairies. There was a trend away from absolute dependence upon wheat.

In 1927 wheat had provided 70 per cent of western farm income; by 1947, 70 per cent of farm income came from other products. At the same time improved cultivation and a high degree of mechanization were increasing wheat yields. In 1942 the second largest crop in Canadian history, 556,700,000 bushels, was harvested from 21,600,000 acres, a yield of 25.8 bushels per acre.

Petroleum is the most important mineral resource of the



A new oil well "blows in"
on Alberta wheat field.



prairie region. Prior to February, 1947, the bulk of Canada's modest production of crude oil came from the Turner Valley in Southern Alberta. As a result of subsequent discoveries at Leduc, Redwater and other points near Edmonton in central Alberta, the output of crude oil nearly trebled, and monthly production was about one and three-quarter million barrels in the spring of 1949. A pipe-line from Edmonton to Regina is expected to be completed by late 1950; it is planned to carry this line to the western end of the Great Lakes. Vast resources of natural gas, greatly in excess of any quantity which can be immediately utilized, are also present in Alberta.

More than half the coal mined in Canada comes from Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the reserves in Alberta are the largest in the country. This is for the most part soft coal, and present production and distribution are by no means commensurate

Combines swathing wheat on a prairie farm.





Lord Strathcona drives the last spike at Craigellachie, B.C., in 1885, completing the C.P.R.

with the potentialities of this industry.

The resources of the Precambrian Shield, which covers three-fifths of Manitoba, one-third of Saskatchewan, and the north-east corner of Alberta, are still largely undeveloped in the Prairie Provinces. Gold, copper, zinc, silver and cadmium deposits are worked in northern Manitoba, but mining is still on a relatively small scale compared with operations in northern Ontario and Quebec.

Manufacturing, like mining, occupies a relatively minor but growing position in the prairie economy. It is chiefly concerned with the processing of foods, oil refining and light manufacturing. The prairies remain basically an agricultural region.

British Columbia

Between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean lies the province of British Columbia. It has an area of 366,255 square miles (948,600 square kilometers) and this region, generally mild in climate, is rich in natural resources which provide the people of British Columbia with the highest per capita income of any province in Canada.

The magnificent coastal stands of timber—Douglas fir, western hemlock, white pine and red cedar—provide the province with its most important single industry. Close to 60 per cent of the provincial income is derived from timber and its products. Forestry operations are mechanized and efficient to a degree unexcelled anywhere.

Fishing ranks closely behind forestry in importance. About one third of Canada's total fish production is from British Columbia. Salmon, abounding in the estuaries, rivers and inlets of the coast, is the principal fish canned. Halibut is the most important deep-sea fish.

Agriculture in the generally rocky terrain of British Columbia is highly specialized. The emphasis is on truck and poultry farming in the Fraser Valley and fruit growing in the Okanagan Valley. In the north, near the Alberta border, the Peace River district has attained importance as a producer of wheat and oats. Cattle-ranching has been developed in the southern parts of the interior plateau.

Mining of metals and coal is the region's oldest industry. Copper, lead, zinc, and silver are the chief metals mined. The largest base-metal smelters in the Commonwealth are located in the city of Trail.

Manufacturing in British Columbia at the outbreak of war

The largest privately owned railroad yards in the world, Winnipeg.



was chiefly concerned with lumber, pulp and paper, and fish canning. The war brought a considerable development of shipbuilding and aircraft industries. British Columbia continues to grow: 90,000 Canadians moved to the province during the period 1941-44, and since then the gain in population has been about 35,000 a year.

Canada's Northern Territories

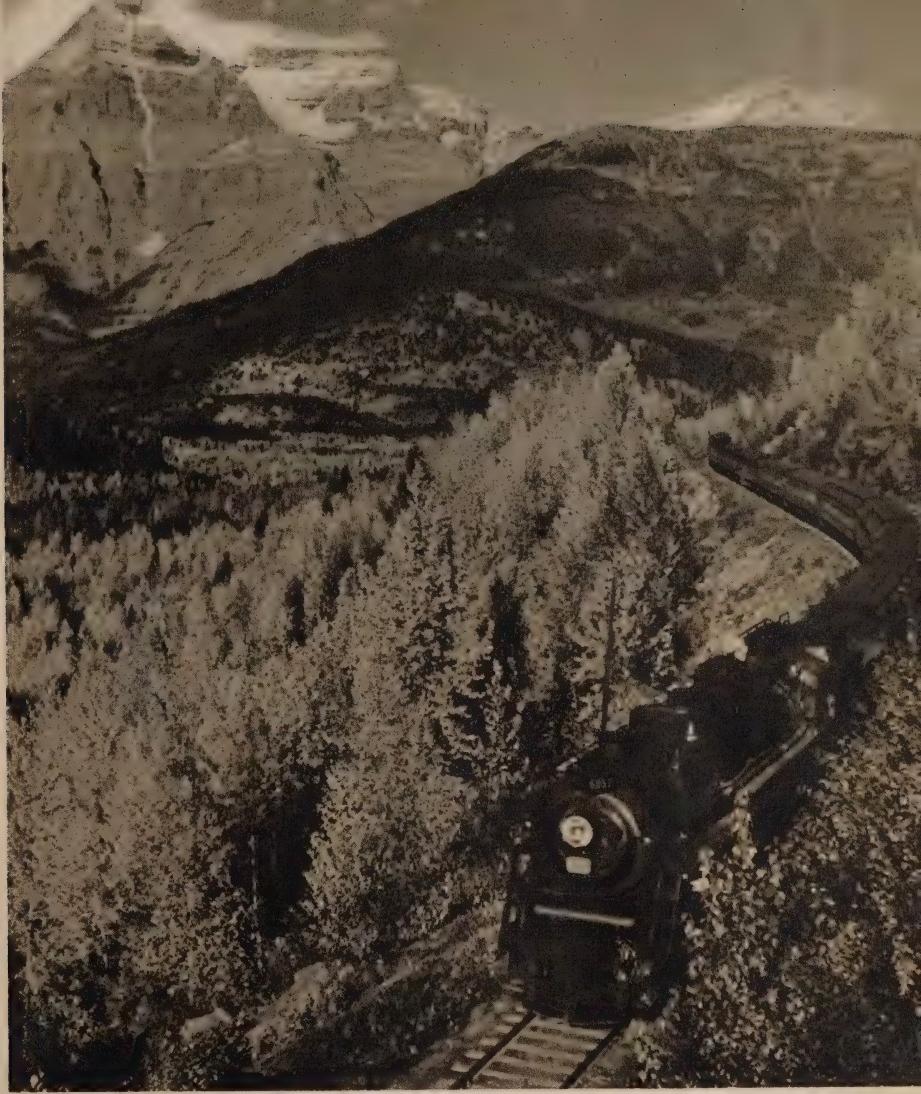
The production of uranium, vital to atomic power, is arousing wide interest in Canada's huge northern territories, which are still largely undeveloped. Extensive wartime expansion of air transport facilities and the building of the Alaska Highway are assisting further exploitation of the resources of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

Mining equipment has been flown in, and radium, uranium, silver, gold, and petroleum products are now being produced in commercial quantities. Extensive known deposits of lead, zinc, copper, tungsten, tar sands, and nickel are not yet fully explored.

The development of aviation has drawn the attention of

A "double-header" hauls a transcontinental train over the Great Divide.





A train passes Mount Robson, highest peak in the Canadian Rockies.

Canadians to the importance of their northland, since many important air routes of the future lie across the Arctic ice: New York to Moscow, Chicago to Calcutta, San Francisco to Shanghai, Mexico City to Tokyo.

Canada's postwar "Exercise Muskox", a winter expedition in which 3,100 miles (4,991 kilometers) of sub-arctic country were covered in eighty days by snowmobiles supplied from the air, yielded important information about living and working



Interior of the new Central Station of the C.N.R. at Montreal.

conditions which can be economically useful to all countries with northern areas.

As an essential part of continental defence during the Second World War, the Canadian north was equipped with a system of land and air transport and communications which for several years were put to great practical use. Joint weather stations are still maintained by Canada and the United States. Educational and health services have been pioneered in Yellowknife, the region's only large town.

The Yukon Territory, made famous by the discovery of gold in the Klondike region in 1896, has continued to yield this metal, and production has been worth more than a million dollars each year since 1945. A sharp decline in population followed the boom years at the turn of the century, but transportation into the territory is now possible by road, air, rail, and river, and it is expected that this accessibility will attract not only tourists but also those who may develop further the Yukon's resources.

Generally speaking the potentialities of the north can as yet only be guessed: its place in the Canadian economy remains a promising question mark.





Canadian railroads are turning to diesel locomotives.

Without extensive transportation facilities, the settlement and economic exploitation of the far-flung regions of Canada would have been an impossibility. More perhaps than in any other country, transportation in Canada is the backbone of the nation, politically and economically; and fundamental to Canada's transportation are the railways.

Canada's present total of 43,022 miles (69,265 kilometers) of railway is surpassed only by the railway mileage of two countries, the United States and the Soviet Union, both with populations far greater than that of Canada.

The railway network is based upon two transcontinental systems, the Canadian Pacific, a joint-stock corporation which began trans-continental operations in 1885, and the Canadian National, a government system formed following the amalga-

The Transportation System

The Railways



Tractor trains help to solve the transportation problem in Canada's north.



Wheat pours into
a lake freighter
at Fort William, Ont.

mation of several private lines in 1919. Into the main trunk lines flow feeder and local lines, including one in Manitoba from the port of Churchill on Hudson Bay and one in Ontario tapping James Bay at Moosonee.

In all, three separate transcontinental railways were built. The Canadian Pacific was begun soon after Confederation to link the constituent parts of the new country. The Canadian Pacific had received a subsidy of \$25,000,000, and 25,000,000 acres of land laid out in alternate sections along a twenty-mile belt on each side of the main line. The government offered its land for free settlement. Farming on the prairies had great advantages for the soil was rich and required no clearing and very little fencing. Settlement pushed rapidly into the back country, as pioneers poured in from the United States, Britain and Europe, and from the eastern provinces.

Two new transcontinental systems, the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific, were rushed to completion by 1915. The main emphasis, with the rapid opening up of the prairies, was on the provision of facilities for the transportation of agricultural products, especially wheat, out of the western provinces, and for the return traffic of industrial goods from eastern Canada.

As a result of this rapid expansion the two new systems were soon in financial difficulties. They were brought under government ownership between 1917 and 1921 and consolidated as the Canadian National Railways in 1923. The two existing systems have since co-operated, under government supervision, in an attempt to reduce unnecessary duplication of service.

The capital outlay for railway construction was heavy, but it ensures the transportation of farm, forest and mine products at freight rates which compare favourably with any in the world.

Improved by canals representing an investment of some \$300,000,000 by the federal government, the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes waterway affords the basis for a system of inland shipping extending for nearly 2,000 miles (3,220 kilometers) from the coast. With the completion of the new Welland Canal in 1932, the largest grain carriers, 640 feet in length, were able to come down from the Upper Lakes to Kingston on Lake Ontario, and Prescott on the St. Lawrence. A greater volume of shipping passes through this canal system than through any other in the world.

Wheat, iron ore and coal provide the bulk of the traffic for

Inland Shipping

A Great Lakes grain boat passes down the Welland Canal between Lakes Erie and Ontario.





Viaduct near Lethbridge, Alberta: longest and highest in the world.

inland shipping. Traffic from the United States constitutes an important part of the tonnage passing through some of the Canadian canals, especially the Welland. At Sault Ste. Marie, between Lake Superior and Lake Huron, there are four canals, one Canadian and three American.

The canals on the St. Lawrence have a maximum draft of only 14 feet. Between the lakes, the draft of the locks is 21 feet.

Plans for deepening the St. Lawrence, in order to permit the largest lake freighters to navigate to the Atlantic and to permit large seagoing vessels to ply the Great Lakes, are being

The Queen Elizabeth Way—a four-lane super-highway near St. Catharines, Ont.



discussed by the governments of Canada and the United States. From the Canadian point of view, such a project would benefit inland economy by providing cheaper transportation to the sea.

The project would extend over 113 miles of river, and open an inland shipping route stretching from Newfoundland to the head of the Great Lakes. In addition, the power generated by the proposed St. Lawrence dams, with a capacity of over two million horse-power, would be four times that generated at Niagara Falls in Ontario.

Should agreement on the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project be reached, the part played by inland shipping in Canadian transportation would become even more important.

There are 140,049 miles (225,478 kilometers) of surfaced roads in Canada. The Trans-Canada Highway, now being improved, offers the motorist a connected route from coast to coast. A highway from Edmonton connects with the Alaska Highway at Dawson Creek, B.C. A new 385-mile all-weather highway connects Great Slave Lake with the railhead in northern Alberta.

The development of Canadian highways has greatly stimu-

Motor Transportation

Slim's River crossing at Mile 1056, Alaska Highway.



lated tourist traffic from the United States. Extensive services are being developed to cater to the growing volume of visitors. In 1948, American tourists spent in Canada some \$270,000,000, and a figure of \$300,000,000 is estimated for 1949.

Air Transportation

Natural conditions, combined with the flying experience gained by many Canadians in the First World War, stimulated an early development of air transportation in Canada. The spacious undeveloped northern areas provided scope for pioneer air operations. The first regular freight and passenger service was inaugurated in 1924 into northern Quebec. A rapid expansion followed, and air transportation played an important part in the opening up of mineral resources throughout the Precambrian Shield during the mining boom of the '30's, when Canadian airways carried the greatest freight tonnage in the world. "Bush flying" still continues to play a vital role in the economic life of Canada's northland.

A growing number of air services and landing fields across Canada became the basis for a transcontinental Canadian airway. Trans-Canada Airlines, a government corporation, was created in 1937, and the construction of a chain of terminal airports and emergency landing fields was begun that year. By the end of 1938 a daily service was in operation from Montreal to Vancouver, with passenger, mail and express facilities. In 1939, with the completion of the Maritimes link, the transcontinental airway became a reality.

T.C.A. plane takes on a consignment of platinum fur pelts for London, England.





Trans-Canada Airlines trans-Atlantic plane in flight.

Trans-Canada Airlines now operates 7,759 miles (12,492 kilometers) of air routes in Canada, with routes to New York, other United States centres, and Bermuda. A trans-Atlantic service was established during the war, and there are now nine flights each week from Montreal to London, and three to Prestwick, Scotland.

Canadian Pacific Airlines, founded in 1942 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, now operates 9,770 miles of air routes in Canada, mostly into the northern areas. This company has become one of the greatest air cargo carriers in the world. In 1949, Canadian Pacific Airlines opened a service across the Pacific to Australia and New Zealand, and it has been designated by the Canadian government to operate between Canada and the Far East by way of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands.

Canadian aviation continues to grow, both in response to increasing domestic requirements and as an important link in world air coverage, thanks to Canada's strategic position on the direct air routes of the Northern Hemisphere and her acquired experience in development of efficient air transportation services.



Old and new methods
of transport meet
at Knob Lake, Ungava.

The Canadian Economy during two World Wars

For Canada, the impact of two world wars has been a major factor in stimulating industrialization, thereby reducing the heavy dependence upon agriculture and creating a more balanced economy.

At the end of the First World War Canada was still primarily an agricultural country. Since then manufactures have been steadily assuming a greater importance. The demands of the Second World War upon the Canadian economy were virtually unlimited, and the wartime expansion accentuated the growing importance of manufacturing. By 1943 the value of manufactures was three times that of agricultural output.

Shipbuilding, which employed less than 4,000 workers at the outbreak of war, had a labour force of more than 75,000 by 1943. The annual production of steel ingots and castings was more than doubled. The Canadian production of aluminum increased seven-fold, from 70,000 tons in 1939 to 490,000 tons in 1943. A synthetic rubber industry more than capable of meeting all normal domestic requirements was completed in a year and a half, and has been in production since 1943.

Increased output made Canada the world's greatest exporter of base metals. Magnesium was produced for the first time. The production of mercury, unknown before, reached export proportions, and Canada for a time ranked second in world production. Ninety-four per cent of the nickel, 75 per cent of the asbestos, and 32 per cent of the aluminum required by the United Nations came from Canada.

The threat of inflation always hangs over an economy in wartime and during the period of reconversion from war to peace. The Wartime Prices and Trade Board, a government agency created in September, 1939, was assigned the task of preventing an inflationary rise in prices and the cost of living, and of maintaining an adequate supply and orderly distribution of essential civilian goods and services. Canada was the first democratic country in the world to institute an overall price ceiling, in October, 1941. Except in the case of specific exemptions, it became illegal to sell any goods at a price higher than the maximum obtained during the period immediately preceding the introduction of price control. Wages and salaries were similarly frozen, and commodities in short supply were rationed. These wartime controls proved acceptable and effective at a time when the economy was most liable to disarrangement.

The Canadian economy emerged from the war with an industrial base that was immensely widened and strengthened. A mature industrial economy had been created, with a parallel gain in industrial skill.

Sixty years ago, more than half of Canada's people were needed to supply the food requirements of the country. Today, less than one-quarter of the total population is required to operate the farms; yet as a result of expansion and diversification, agricultural output is 50 per cent greater than at the outbreak of war.

Pure bred Canadian cattle are flown by air to Latin America.



Trade and the Canadian Economy

The greatly expanded capacities of the Canadian economy, now capable of employing one million more of Canada's population than before the war, entered a process of reconversion to peace-time production immediately after the close of hostilities. Canada's early established role as a great trading nation had been tremendously accentuated. At the end of the war it ranked third among the nations of the world in point of trade.

Income from exports still remains the most important factor determining Canadian economic prosperity and full employment. Foreign markets are necessary, not only for the traditional export of Canadian staples from farm, forest and mine, but also for the greatly increased flow of manufactured goods produced by a maturing industrial economy.

During 1946, in a world of food shortages and widespread economic dislocation, record exports of Canada's basic products were being maintained in foods, metals, lumber and other raw materials. Reconstruction needs in many parts of the world were also drawing manufactured goods from Canada: locomotives, trucks, railway cars, ships and machinery were replacing the exports of war goods upon whose production so much of Canada's expansion of industrial capacity was based.

Substantial new trade outlets have been established, in Europe, Asia and South America, a trend which may significantly alter the historic pattern of Canadian trade. In the past, Canadian trade was based, to a large extent, upon the United Kingdom and the United States. The two accounted for 85% of total Canadian trade. Great Britain was normally Canada's largest export market, the United States her chief source of imports.

It was, therefore, of great importance that Canadian earnings in sterling should be convertible into United States dollars in order to pay for imports from across the border. The disruption of this multilateral system of payments, caused chiefly by the damage done by the war to the productive capacity and international financial position of the United Kingdom and other countries, has raised serious problems for Canada's trade. It has led already to reduced exports to the United Kingdom and to the temporary restriction of goods entering Canada from the United States. But Canada is in constant consultation with both the United States and the United Kingdom in order to maintain trade at as high a level as possible in spite of her overseas customers' shortage of dollars. It is hoped that through concerted measures taken by all three countries, including the extension of financial aid by the United States and Canada, these difficulties and restrictions may gradually be removed.

This country has taken an important part in assisting the rehabilitation of foreign economies devastated and dislocated

by the war: through unstinted Canadian support of the United Nations, through the Bretton Woods Agreement for the creation of an International Bank and Monetary Fund, and by a broad policy of rehabilitation loans to war-shattered countries in need of aid. Canada made loans and grants to European countries during the war totalling more than \$4,150 million. In the past three years Canada has contributed to world reconstruction a further amount of \$1,600 million.

Canada is equally mindful of its responsibilities as a great trading nation in the matter of imports. An Import Division is an integral part of Canada's Foreign Trade Service. The concern of this division is to facilitate the entry into Canada of foreign goods, to procure desirable imports, and to make Canadian import requirements widely known abroad. It is clearly recognized in Canada that world trade can flourish only on a two-way basis, and the Canadian economy, sensitive as it is to world conditions, requires an international atmosphere of peace and co-operation for the full utilization of its productive facilities.

The "Lady Rodney," a Canadian National (West Indies) "Lady" liner.





The Canadian delegation at the Plenary Session of the United Nations.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Geographically Canada is a North American nation; historically and politically it is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations.

Canada's neighbours, north and south, are the two most powerful states in the world: the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America. To the east Canada looks across the Atlantic Ocean towards Great Britain and Europe; to the west across the Pacific towards Asia, Australia and New Zealand. Its territory lies in the path of the shortest air routes linking five continents.

Canada's economy is, by its very nature, dependent on extensive exports and imports. Roughly one third of its total production is regularly shipped abroad in exchange for the products of other countries. Clearly Canada has a vital interest in multilateral trade in a world at peace.

These are some of the underlying factors which set the pattern of Canada's foreign policy today.

Canada and the Commonwealth of Nations

Canada is an independent nation. This independence has been achieved by a gradual process of evolution, from colonial status in the mid-nineteenth century to complete sovereignty in the twentieth, with the full concurrence and encouragement of the British government at every stage. Canada formulates its own policies, negotiates and signs its own treaties, accredits its own diplomats and settles in its own right the issues of peace and war.

As a member of the Commonwealth, Canada is one of a

group of independent nations which at present includes the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon. During and after the First World War Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa developed rapidly under their new responsibilities and emerged as independent powers. India, Pakistan, and Ceylon became members of the Commonwealth after the end of the Second World War, while the Republic of Ireland, which under the name of the Irish Free State became a member of the Commonwealth in 1922, has withdrawn from Commonwealth membership.

The ties which hold the nations of the Commonwealth together are those of sentiment and common interest. They share a heritage of similar traditions and concepts of individual freedom, use British forms of government and law, and recognize the King as the symbol of their free association and, as such, the head of the Commonwealth.

Continuous consultation is maintained between member countries on matters of common concern, including all important developments in their international relations. The nations of the Commonwealth have High Commissioners stationed in one another's capitals, who keep in constant touch with the governments to which they are appointed. From time to time Commonwealth Conferences are held at which the Prime Ministers, Foreign Ministers, or Finance Ministers discuss matters of general policy. In addition, the Prime Ministers frequently communicate directly with one another on pressing current matters.

During the Second World War co-operation was particularly close. There was a constant exchange of officials, cabinet ministers and special missions between the member nations. Since the end of the war consultation has continued on a wide range of subjects.

Economic interests form a strong link; and trade with British countries is of great importance to Canada. The United Kingdom was until recent years the largest single buyer of Canadian goods. That place has now been taken by the United States, but the Commonwealth countries and British possessions still buy almost half of Canada's exports.

That this free association of nations is not in any sense an exclusive bloc was emphasized by Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, then Prime Minister of Canada, in his address to the British Houses of Parliament in 1944.

"If the strength and unity of the Commonwealth are to be maintained," Mr. King said, "those ends will be achieved not by policies which are exclusive, but by policies which can be shared with other nations. I am firmly convinced that the way



Commonwealth Prime Ministers meet at Buckingham Palace.

to maintain our unity is to base that unity upon principles which can be extended to all nations."

In its dual role of North American nation and member of the Commonwealth, Canada has a contribution to make towards international understanding that is unique and important. Co-operation between the nations of the Commonwealth and the United States is essential to Canada and no less essential to world peace. A primary aim of Canadian policy is to contribute, wherever possible, to continued cordial relations between them.

Canada and the United States

Canada and the United States are intimately associated, both economically and socially; the two countries must also regard their security as a common concern. The fact that the 5,600 mile (9,016 kilometer) boundary (including the Alaska boundary) which separates their territories is undefended, is a matter of frequent comment; but the simple fact is that to both countries, after 135 years of unbroken peace, the possibility of hostilities between them is unthinkable. The "unseen frontier of friendship" makes possible the undefended border.

A strong influence in the development of their friendly relations has been a sense of common origin. The great majority of the people of both countries are of western European stock.

Many Canadians are descendants of former members of the American colonies and the feeling of kinship has been strengthened by the free movement of population back and forth across the border. It is estimated that in a single year the border is crossed at least 30,000,000 times by the citizens of both countries.

Their economic interests are as closely integrated as their social life. Canada is the United States' best customer, buying in recent years about one-seventh of that country's total exports. This amounts to more than 60 per cent (during the war years more than 75 per cent) of Canada's total imports. In turn, some Canadian industries, notably newsprint and metals, find their readiest market in the United States, which is the largest purchaser of Canadian exports. As regards both total trade and total investment, Canada's relations with the United States have in recent years been closer than with any other country.

Relations between them have not always been as cordial as they are today. Boundary issues aroused feeling on several occasions, and the fear of annexation was a strong influence in Canadian policy for many years after the United States' attempt, during the war of 1812, to take over the northern colonies. In the process of settling down as neighbours some disagreements were inevitable; but gradually there grew up a tradition of adjusting them by negotiation and arbitration. Outstanding is the work of the International Joint Commission, a permanent body set up by the two governments under the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909, which has prevented or settled boundary water disputes and other disputes with remarkable success ever since.

Official co-operation is only a small part of the extensive give and take. A large number of non-official boards and commissions has been formed by business men, educationists and others to deal with problems common to both countries. Canadian and American technical and scientific societies, labour organizations, service clubs, book clubs, and other organizations are in many cases affiliated.

The Second World War brought still closer co-operation. Defence, the most immediate problem, was considered jointly even before the United States entered the war. The Ogdensburg Agreement, an informal accord reached by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Canada in August, 1940, provided for the immediate setting up of a Permanent Joint Board on Defence to "consider in the broad sense the defences of the north half of the western hemisphere". The use of the word "permanent" in this context is highly revealing of the relations between the two countries.

The extent of military co-operation for the defence of North America under this Board is seen in such projects as the chain of

The Secretary of State
for External Affairs, Mr. L. B. Pearson,
signs the North Atlantic Treaty.



airfields from Edmonton, Alberta, to Alaska, known as the Northwest Staging Route; the 1,500-mile (2,415 kilometer) Alaska Highway connecting them; the construction of further airfields in northeastern Canada; and the establishment of joint weather stations and communications systems.

In April, 1941, the Hyde Park Agreement, arranged between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister King, provided for the joint use of the productive facilities of both countries. The close integration of the Canadian and United States war effort at every level has no parallel in history.

Canada and the United States form one North American civilization. Their close ties of daily association and their interdependence in trade and defence ensure their continued co-operation in keeping it intact. Today more than ever their destinies are inextricably interwoven.

Canada and Europe

Canada's relations with continental Europe in this generation have been affected principally by trade and war. It is Canada's hope that in future they will be based on trade and friendship.

European markets have been important to Canada since pioneer days. Up to 1929 Europe ranked after the United Kingdom and the United States as an outlet for Canadian exports. A large part of Canada's post-war export credits to war-torn countries has gone to European nations: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France,

the Netherlands, Norway, and the U.S.S.R. These credits, granted to help restore world trade as well as for humanitarian reasons, stood at \$1,846,014,909 in 1948.

Through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Canada shipped large quantities of goods including food, farm machinery, clothing, medical supplies and trucks, to European countries after the war. In addition to its formal contribution to UNRRA of \$134,000,000 Canada made goods available for UNRRA purchases to the value of \$67,000,000 more. Canadian voluntary agencies sent abroad \$111,900,000 worth of supplies for the relief of civilians in Europe and Asia up to the end of March, 1949, including more than ten thousand tons of serviceable used wearing apparel. These figures do not include the countless parcels forwarded by private individuals.

Before the Second World War Canada's diplomatic representation in Europe consisted of three legations, in France, Belgium and the Netherlands, and an office at Geneva. Now there are Canadian posts established in 19 European countries.

Canada's contacts with the Latin American nations assumed a new importance during the Second World War, when the loss of European markets made it necessary for both to seek new sources of supply. The value of Canadian trade with it Latin America has increased ten-fold since 1939.

Canadian representation in Latin America is growing. Diplomatic missions have been exchanged with Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru, and Cuba, and there are Canadian consular offices and Trade Commissioners in other countries.

Much emphasis is placed by these missions upon cultural relations. By arrangement with the National Gallery of Canada, as well as through private channels, exhibitions of Canadian painting and graphic art have been sent to various republics. By means of documentary films, photographic displays and exhibits, provided mainly by the National Film Board, and daily programmes in English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese transmitted by the International Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Latin Americans have become increasingly aware of Canadian developments in agriculture, industry, education, and the fine arts.

The French element in Canadian culture finds a natural response in Latin America. French-language universities in Canada attract many students from these countries, while English-language schools attract those of pre-university age. During the war a special bond was created when Canada, the only free centre of French culture after the occupation of France, expanded its French publishing industry to supply the world market with

Canada and the Latin American Republics

French literature. The religious tradition in Canada, where two-fifths of the people are Roman Catholic, is yet another basis for sympathetic feelings between this country and the Latin American republics, as are the racial and sentimental ties with Europe which Canada has in common with them.

Canada is also concerned with questions related to the security of the Western Hemisphere. The Canada-United States Permanent Joint Board on Defence keeps under review the defence requirements of the northern part of the Hemisphere. As a signatory of the North Atlantic Treaty, Canada has also undertaken to play a full part in the preservation of the peace and security of the North Atlantic community. As members of the United Nations, Canadian, United States, and Latin American delegations are constantly in contact, exchanging views on problems affecting their security and welfare, and co-operating closely in the work of the specialized agencies, such as the International Trade Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, and the International Telecommunications Union, in which common membership is maintained.

Canada is increasingly aware of its position as an American nation and looks forward to a future in which its relations with its neighbours in the western hemisphere will continue to be cordial.

Canada and the Pacific

Across Canada's western frontier, the Pacific Ocean, lie the densely populated lands of Asia with natural resources and markets whose development will greatly expand world trade. Japan's aggression in 1941 jarred Canada into a new awareness of the extent to which Pacific affairs may impinge upon the security and welfare of the North American continent.

Canada's pre-war contacts with China were limited to missionary work, modest commercial activity and immigration matters. Friendship between the people of Canada and China has been stimulated by the work of Canadian missionaries, doctors, and educators in China over a period of 75 years. A Chinese consulate established in Canada in 1909 looked after immigration. Trade from Canada's Pacific ports began with the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1885. Since then Canadian commercial relations with China have grown with the assistance of Canadian Trade Commissioners stationed in Shanghai and other ports, and in 1942 Canada and China exchanged diplomatic missions.

With Japan, too, Canada's chief points of contact have been trade and missionary activity. As a highly industrialized nation, Japan was one of Canada's important customers in pre-war years, being the third largest purchaser of Canadian exports in 1926 and



Canadian Pacific Airlines plane leaves Vancouver for Australia.

1929. Japan was one of the first three countries with which Canada exchanged diplomatic representatives. A Canadian legation was opened in Tokyo in 1929 and continued to function until Japan entered the war. In August, 1946, a Canadian Liaison Mission was sent to Tokyo to take charge of Canada's post-war interests in Japan.

As a Pacific country Canada has a vital interest in the peace settlement of the Allied Nations with Japan. Canada is represented on the thirteen power Far Eastern Commission set up in Washington in 1945 to decide the principles for the demilitarization of Japan and the establishment of a peacefully inclined and responsible government.

Canada has from the beginning given its full support to the United Nations. A delegation headed by the Prime Minister, and including members of the principal national political parties, participated in the meetings at San Francisco in April 1945, when the Charter of the United Nations was drafted. At this

Canada and the United Nations

time, Canada supported the opinion that smaller countries had a right to join in discussions affecting world affairs, and also maintained that representation on any international body should be determined by a country's ability to help in realizing the purpose of the body. This principle of "functional representation", first stated when UNRRA was organized in 1943, was incorporated in the United Nations Charter.

As well as being represented by its delegates at all sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, Canada has been active in other United Nations bodies. As a member of the Economic and Social Council, to which it was elected for three-year terms in 1946 and 1949, Canada is active on several of the commissions created by the Council: the Economic and Employment Commission, the Social Commission, the Fiscal Commission, and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The Economic and Social Council co-ordinates the activities of some thirteen specialized agencies, and in the organization and work of these Canada has played an important part. The headquarters of the International Civil Aviation Organization are at Montreal.

Canada was a signatory, with the United Kingdom and the United States, of the Washington Atomic Energy Declaration in 1945, and is a permanent member of the Atomic Energy Commission of the United Nations. This Commission is responsible for proposing specific solutions of the problems raised by the discovery of atomic energy, and submits its reports and recommendations to the Security Council. Under the United Nations Charter, the Security Council was charged with the principal task of maintaining international peace by collective action; Canada was a member of this Council for a two-year term from January 1948 to December 1949.

It is apparent that Canada seeks the solution of world problems through international co-operation. During the year 1948 Canada participated with representatives of Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States, in informal and exploratory meetings on the subject of a North Atlantic security pact. From the beginning of the discussions it was agreed that any security pact for the North Atlantic area which might be concluded would be based on Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. In the event of an armed attack against a member of the United Nations, this Article recognizes the inherent right of collective self-defence until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.

The North Atlantic Treaty was signed in Washington on April 4, 1949, by representatives of those nations which had initiated discussions, together with representatives of Denmark,



Dieppe veterans on the Champs Elysées in Paris commemorate seventh anniversary of landing.

Iceland, Italy, and Portugal. The President of the United States described the Treaty at this time as a shield against aggression and the fear of aggression. The attitude of Canada was made clear by its representative, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, who said: "The North Atlantic community is part of the world community and as we grow stronger to preserve the peace, all free men grow stronger with us."

It is in this spirit that Canada wishes to establish its relations with other nations, and to strengthen a feeling of kinship inspired by the common efforts and friendly associations of the past decade.



Loading cargo in Montreal harbour.

Canada's Foreign Service

Canada's foreign service has three functions: diplomatic, trade, and informational.

Up to the First World War Canada's negotiations with foreign powers were conducted by the British Foreign Office with Canadian officials occasionally taking part in them. From 1880 onwards a Canadian High Commissioner in London acted as a resident spokesman for Canada in dealings with the British Government; and from 1892 onwards a Canadian Commissioner in France supplemented the work of the British officials. Neither, however, had diplomatic status. In addition, Canada was represented abroad in the later years of the 19th century by trade commissioners and immigration officials, who served individual departments of the Canadian Government and were likewise without diplomatic status.

In 1909 the Canadian government established a Department of External Affairs which gradually took over the whole conduct of Canada's diplomatic relations with other countries. The first Canadian legation was opened in Washington in 1927 after the Imperial Conference of 1926, in which Canada's right to separate representation was defined. Canadian ministers were appointed to Paris in 1928; to Tokyo in 1929; and to Belgium and the Netherlands jointly in 1939.

The Second World War brought a rapid expansion of the diplomatic service. Canada now has twenty-nine diplomatic missions, twelve consular offices, and four special missions: the Permanent Delegation to the United Nations and to the Atomic Energy Commission; Permanent Representation at the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva; the mission in the German Federal Republic; and the Liaison Mission in Japan. The diplomatic missions consist of fourteen Embassies, eight Legations and seven High Commissioners' Offices. The total number of posts abroad is, therefore, forty-five; this figure does not include representation in Luxembourg, Finland, and Iceland, where Canadian Ministers to nearby countries are accredited, but no offices are maintained. (Fifty-four countries have representation in Canada.) The staff of the Department of External Affairs has expanded to approximately six times its prewar complement and now includes about 250 officers and a thousand other staff at home and abroad.

The Foreign Trade Service of the Department of Trade and Commerce has greatly expanded since its formation in 1895. Government Trade Commissioners and assistants, operating at 45 posts in 38 countries, work in close co-operation with Canada's diplomatic and consular officials. In many parts of the world, the trade officials have diplomatic or consular rank, while in some countries the Trade Commissioner is the only official representative of Canada. The Trade Commissioner Service is now part of the larger Foreign Trade Service, which provides information and assistance for importers as well as exporters, for foreign buyers as well as for foreign sellers.

The Department of External Affairs assists the flow of current and background information about Canada to other countries. To assist diplomatic, consular and trade officers abroad in meeting the needs of the press and public, weekly and monthly bulletins and other special publications are compiled and distributed. Photographs and graphic materials are supplied for press, display and educational use. The Department also has a reference service to deal with enquiries of a general nature from abroad, and is responsible for certain aspects of educational and cultural relations with other countries.

C A N A D A F R O



CANADA



MANITOBA



NEW BRUNSWICK



ONTARIO



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

S E A T O S E A

ARMS OF CANADA AND OF THE TEN PROVINCES

In the Arms of Canada the shield displays the Royal Arms differenced by the former Arms of France in the fourth quarter; on the lower third is a sprig of maple, the emblem of Canada. The crest is a lion, in its right paw a red maple leaf symbolizing sacrifice. The supporters are the lion and unicorn holding the Union Jack and the ancient banner of France. The whole is surmounted by the Crown. The motto signifies that Canada stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific.



ALBERTA



BRITISH COLUMBIA



NEWFOUNDLAND



NOVA SCOTIA

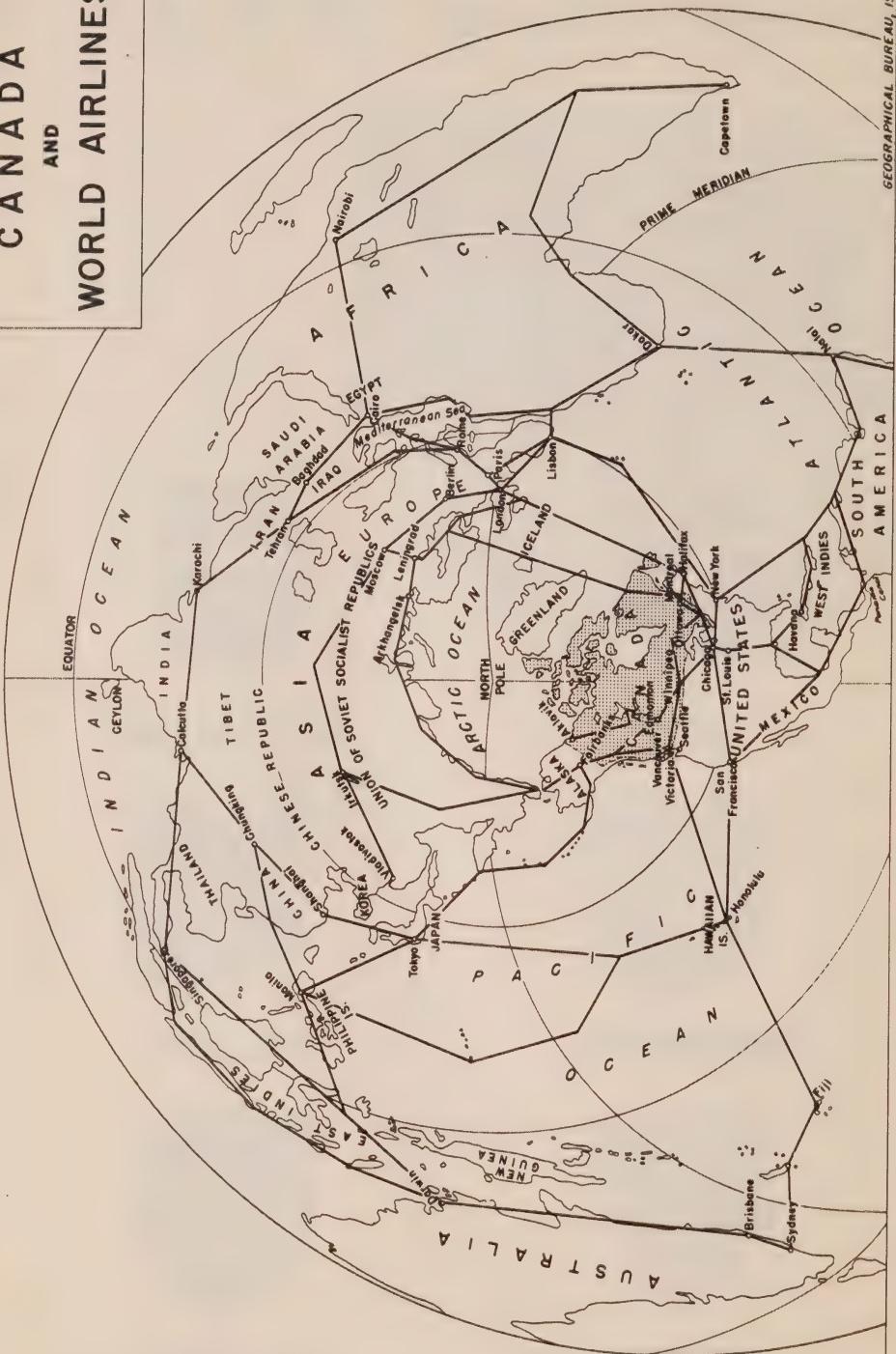


QUEBEC

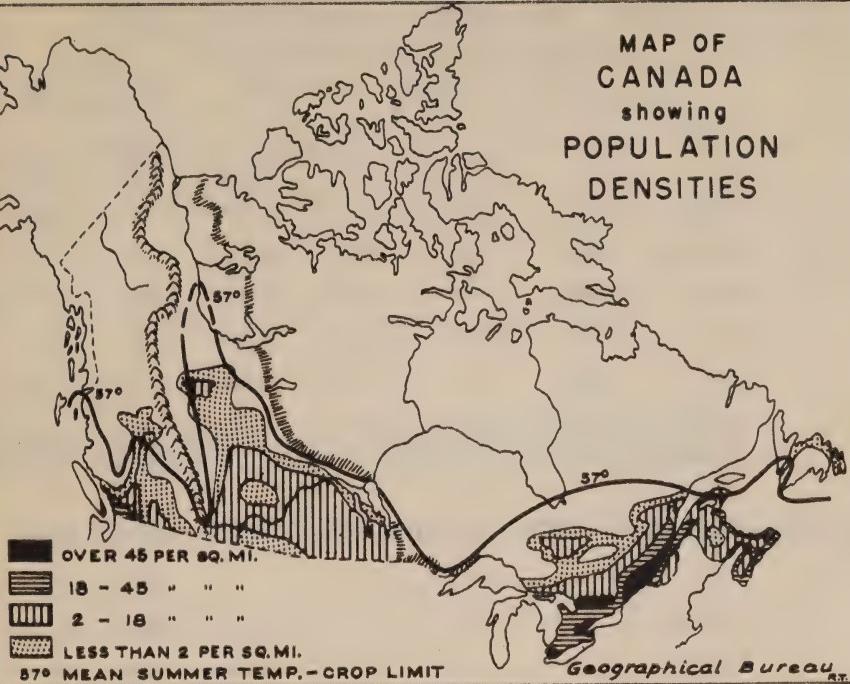


SASKATCHEWAN

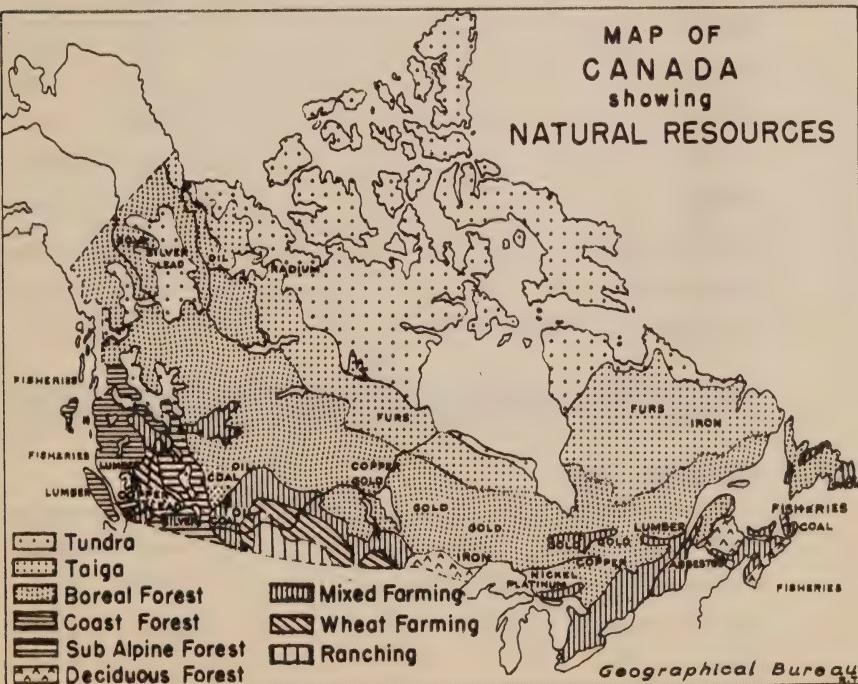
CANADA
AND
WORLD AIRLINES



MAP OF
CANADA
showing
POPULATION
DENSITIES



MAP OF
CANADA
showing
NATURAL RESOURCES



AREAS, ELEVATIONS AND DEPTHS OF THE GREAT LAKES

LAKE	ELEVATION ABOVE SEA-LEVEL	MAXIMUM DEPTH	TOTAL AREA		AREA ON CANADIAN SIDE OF BOUNDARY	
			SQUARE MILES	SQ. KILO- METERS	SQUARE MILES	SQ. KILO- METERS
Superior.....	602.23 ft.	1,302 ft.	31,820	82,414	11,200	29,008
Michigan.....	580.77	923	22,400	58,016	nil	nil
Huron.....	580.77	750	23,010	59,596	13,675	35,418
Erie.....	572.40	210	9,940	25,744	5,094	13,193
Ontario.....	245.88	774	7,540	19,528	3,727	9,652

OTHER LAKES WITH AREAS OF MORE THAN 1,000 SQUARE MILES

	SQUARE MILES	SQUARE KILOMETERS
Great Bear.....	12,000	31,080
Great Slave.....	11,170	28,930
Winnipeg.....	9,398	24,341
Athabasca.....	3,058	7,920
Reindeer.....	2,444	6,330
Winnipegosis.....	2,086	5,403
Nipigon.....	1,870	4,843
Manitoba.....	1,817	4,706
Dubawnt.....	1,600	6,734
Lake of the Woods.....	1,346*	3,486
Southern Indian.....	1,060	2,745

*Total area including part in U.S.A.

TOTAL DISTANCES OF:

	MILES	KILOMETERS
Railroads.....	43,022	69,265
Scheduled Air Routes.....	17,529	28,121
Surfaced Roads.....	140,049	225,479
Canals.....	509	819

LENGTHS OF PRINCIPAL RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES IN CANADA

(Tributaries and sub-tributaries are indicated by indentation)

FLOWING INTO ATLANTIC OCEAN

	LENGTH	
	Miles	Kilometers
St. Lawrence (to head of St. Louis, Minn.).....	1,900	3,059
Ottawa.....	696	1,120
Saguenay (to head of Peribonka).....	475	765
Peribonka.....	280	450
St. Maurice.....	325	523
St. John.....	399	642
Hamilton.....	560	902

FLOWING INTO HUDSON BAY

Nelson (to head of Bow).....	1,600	2,576
Saskatchewan (to head of Bow).....	1,205	1,940
South Saskatchewan.....	865	1,392
Bow.....	315	507
North Saskatchewan.....	760	1,223
Red (to head of Sheyenne).....	545	877
Assiniboine.....	590	950
Souris.....	450	724
Winnipeg (to head of Firesteel).....	475	765
Churchill.....	1,000	1,610
Koksoak (to head of Kaniapiskau).....	660	1,062
Kaniapiskau.....	575	926
Severn (to head of Black Birch).....	610	982
Albany (to head of Cat).....	610	982
Dubawnt.....	580	934
Eastmain.....	510	821
Fort George (to Nichicun Lake).....	480	773

FLOWING INTO PACIFIC OCEAN

Yukon (mouth to head of Nisutlin).....	1,979	3,186
Yukon (Int. Boundary to head of Nisutlin).....	714	1,149
Columbia (Total).....	1,150	1,851
Columbia (in Canada).....	459	739
Kootenay (Total).....	407	655
Kootenay (in Canada).....	276	444
Fraser.....	850	1,368
Porcupine.....	590	950
Skeena.....	360	579

FLOWING INTO ARCTIC OCEAN

Mackenzie (to head of Finlay).....	2,635	4,242
Peace (to head of Finlay).....	1,195	1,924
Athabasca.....	765	1,231
Liard.....	755	1,215
Back.....	605	974
Coppermine.....	525	845

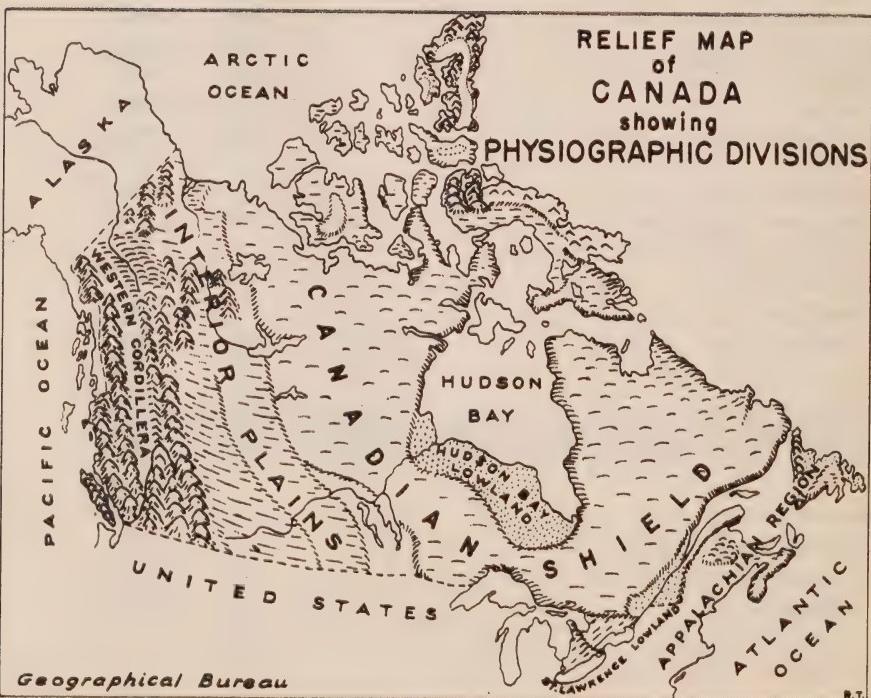
Ten leading exports and imports in the post-war period

EXPORTS

Newsprint
 Wheat and flour
 Woodpulp
 Lumber
 Aluminum
 Fish
 Coarse grains
 Ships
 Copper and its products
 Cattle

IMPORTS

Machinery
 Textiles
 Petroleum
 Coal
 Motor vehicles and parts
 Primary iron and steel
 Chemicals
 Sugar and its products
 Fruits and vegetables
 Electrical apparatus



APPROXIMATE LAND AND FRESH-WATER AREAS, BY PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	LAND		FRESH WATER		TOTAL Square Miles	Square Kilometers
	Square Miles	Square Kilometers	Square Miles	Square Kilometers		
Newfoundland.....	152,700	395,493	*	*	152,700	395,493
Prince Edward Island.....	2,184	5,656	*	*	2,184	5,656
Nova Scotia.....	20,743	53,723	325	841	21,068	54,564
New Brunswick.....	27,473	71,154	512	1,326	27,985	72,480
Quebec.....	523,860	1,356,797	71,000	183,890	594,860	1,540,687
Ontario.....	363,282	940,900	49,300	127,687	412,582	1,068,587
Manitoba.....	219,723	562,082	26,789	69,383	246,512	638,465
Saskatchewan.....	237,975	616,355	13,725	35,547	251,700	651,902
Alberta.....	248,800	644,392	6,485	16,796	255,285	661,188
British Columbia.....	359,279	930,532	6,976	18,067	366,235	948,599
Yukon.....	205,346	531,846	1,730	4,480	207,076	536,326
Northwest Territories.....	1,253,438	3,246,404	51,465	133,294	1,304,903	3,379,698
Canada.....	3,614,803	9,362,334	226,307	591,311	3,843,110	9,953,645

*Too small to be enumerated.

POPULATION OF CANADA BY PROVINCES, 1921-49 ESTIMATED AS OF JUNE 1 FOR INTERCENSAL YEARS
 (in thousands)

YEAR	CANADA	NEW-FOUND-LAND	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	NOVA SCOTIA	NEW BRUNSWICK	QUEBEC	ONTARIO	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	BRITISH COLUMBIA	YUKON TERRITORIES	
1921	8,788	89	524	388	2,361	2,934	610	757	588	525	4	8	
1931	10,376	88	513	408	2,874	3,432	700	922	732	694	4	9	
1941	11,507	95	578	457	3,332	3,788	730	896	796	818	5	12	
1942	11,654	90	591	464	3,390	3,884	724	848	776	870	5	12	
1943	11,812	91	607	463	3,457	3,917	726	842	792	900	5	12	
1944	11,975	91	612	462	3,500	3,965	732	846	818	932	5	12	
1945	12,119	92	621	468	3,561	4,004	736	845	826	949	5	12	
1946	12,307	94	612	480	3,630	4,101	727	833	803	1,003	8	16	
1947	12,582	94	621	491	3,712	4,189	743	842	822	1,044	8	16	
1948	12,883	93	635	503	3,792	4,297	757	854	846	1,082	8	16	
1949	13,549	348*	94	645	516	3,887	4,411	778	861	871	1,114	8	16

NOTE: Figures subsequent to 1941 subject to change after the 1951 census.
 *Newfoundland became part of Canada in March, 1949.

POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR URBAN CENTRES IN CANADA
(Based on municipal estimates except where noted)

	POPULATION	YEAR
Montreal, Que.	1,151,670	1949
Greater Montreal	1,259,075	1945
Toronto, Ont.	680,000	1948
Greater Toronto	997,133	1948
Vancouver, B.C.	354,150	1947
Greater Vancouver	462,650	1947
Winnipeg, Man.	231,491	1948
Greater Winnipeg	307,494	1946*
Quebec City, Que.	190,021	1947
Greater Quebec City	223,822	1945
Hamilton, Ont.	181,623	1948
Greater Hamilton	200,545	1948
Ottawa, Ont.	161,455	1948
Greater Ottawa	250,126	1948
Edmonton, Alta.	126,609	1948
Windsor, Ont.	118,702	1948
Greater Windsor	150,625	1948
Calgary, Alta.	100,044	1946*
London, Ont.	91,021	1948
Greater London	111,684	1948
Halifax, N.S.	90,000	1946
Saint John, N.B.	65,784	1941*
Victoria, B.C.	61,400	1947
Greater Victoria	103,400	1947
Regina, Sask.	60,246	1946
Three Rivers, Que.	48,000	1947
Sherbrooke, Que.	47,111	1948
Saskatoon, Sask.	46,028	1946*
St. John's, Newfoundland	44,603	1945*
Greater St. John's	57,496	1945*
Sudbury, Ont.	41,206	1948
Kitchener, Ont.	40,640	1948
Hull, Que.	39,899	1949
Brantford, Ont.	35,807	1948
St. Catharines, Ont.	35,436	1948
Fort William, Ont.	33,220	1948
Kingston, Ont.	31,375	1948
Fredericton, N.B.	17,000	1948
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	15,500	1946*

*From the census of the year indicated.

ETHNIC ORIGINS OF THE POPULATION OF CANADA

Census Year 1941

ORIGIN	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
British Isles.....	5,640,078	
English.....	2,968,402	25.80
Irish.....	1,267,702	11.02
Scottish.....	1,403,974	12.20
French.....	3,483,038	30.27
German.....	464,682	4.04
Ukrainian.....	305,929	2.66
Scandinavian.....	223,553	1.95
Netherlands.....	212,863	1.85
Jewish.....	170,241	1.48
Polish.....	167,485	1.45
Indian and Eskimo.....	125,521	1.09
Others*.....	713,088	6.19

*A total of groups each comprising less than one per cent.

PRINCIPAL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF THE POPULATION

for the Census Year 1941 with Percentage Distribution

	NUMBER	PER CENT
Anglican.....	1,751,188	15.22
Baptist.....	483,592	4.20
Greek Orthodox.....	139,629	1.21
Jewish.....	168,367	1.46
Lutheran.....	401,153	3.49
Presbyterian.....	829,147	7.21
Roman Catholic.....	4,986,552	43.34
United Church.....	2,204,875	19.16
Others.....	542,152	4.71



An apple orchard in blossom.

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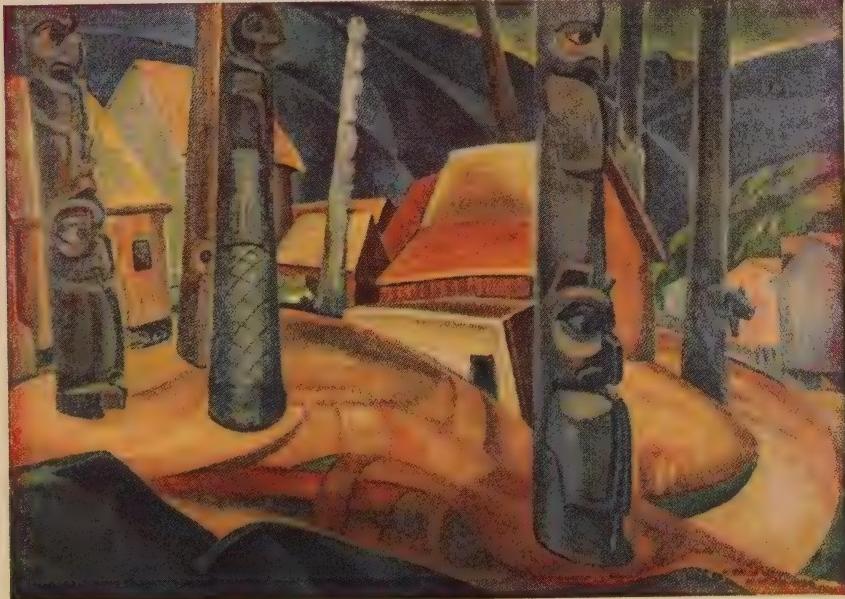
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Lawren Harris —“Afternoon Sun, Lake Superior”.

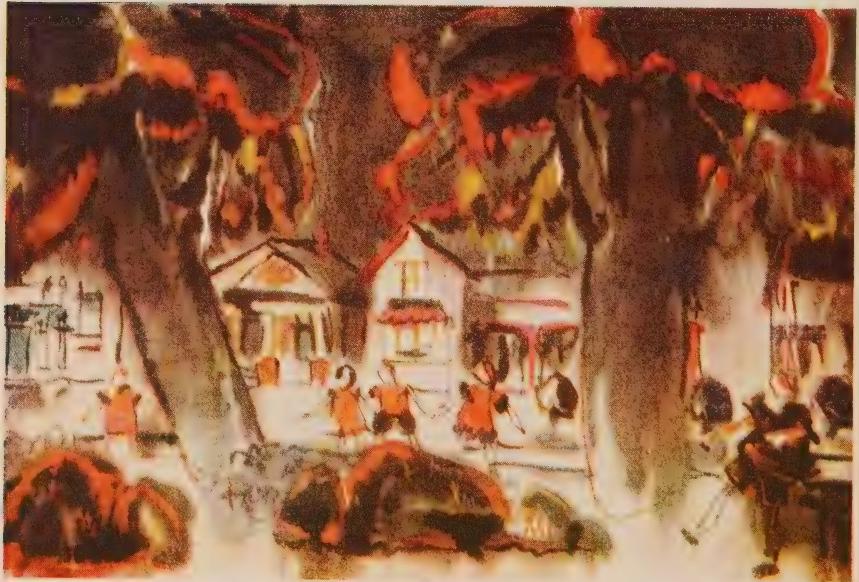
Emily Carr (1871-1945) “Kispiax Village”.





Carl Schaefer—"Stooks".

David B. Milne—"Rites of Autumn".





Marc-Aurèle Fortin—"Landscape, Hochelaga".

Jacques de Tonnancour—"Black Table and rubber plant".





Jack Humphrey—"Joanne".

Goodridge Roberts—"Lake Orford".



CANADA

(Exclusive of northern regions)

Scale of Miles

0 20 40

MILES

Dominion Capital
Provincial Capitals
Territory Capitals
Territory Cities & Towns
Other Cities & Towns



3 1761 11550579 4

